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Tower Views

by Clearway

Utopias Must Be Earned

Youth Turns to Tolerance

Which Way Do We Think?

¶ **Security** — The Pied Piper of Hamelin fifes his tune no more enticingly than does Mr. Roosevelt when he plays a leitmotif of the New Deal on the microphone. The third anniversary of social security is the occasion for the President's latest broadcast. It gives him opportunity to again emphasize the need for remedies to overcome industrial maladjustments leading to the inertia of unemployment, and the hopelessness of destitution. It gives him opportunity to drop a word in favor of "loyal" New Dealers. It permits him to further whiten the whiskers of Santa Claus by promising greater expansion of the social program to include "all those who need its protection." But Mr. Roosevelt tempers enthusiasm with discretion. "There is no short cut to Utopia," he warns. •In some ways this is the most important statement in his talk.

¶ **Utopia**—The isle of perfect politics, perfect laws, ideal conditions is not reached on a holiday excursion. No nation can build security on selfishness, greed, fear. A government may erect the machinery of relief. But unless the morale of the people, high and low, is in tune with the theme of justice, security for some may spell unfair impositions on others, and a worthy effort may be distorted. • There is "no short cut to Utopia." But there is a straight way—the way that is strait.

¶ **Views**—There has been much talk of social security for the past three years, and most persons agree that the technological age—taking us as it does to the threshold of potential abundance—demands the development of a social consciousness in modern society. But many seers are concerned lest, with all this stress on the social conscience, men lose sight of the primal necessity—individual responsibility. What profiteth it a nation to gain the whole world of social security at the cost of individual moral and ethical vitality? Perhaps the New Deal pilots have considered this and presently we may be refreshed by more pronouncements from Washington that recognize spiritual as well as physical needs. Anyway there is some evidence that planners among the Republican program committee have caught the thought. Says the committee's official report: "The key to the whole program the committee is engaged in drafting is to determine such stimulations, regulations, and freedoms for labor, agriculture, business, industry, and finance as will make the mature years of Americans a period of high and sustained productivity."

¶ **However well** protected, idleness is not a stimulating thought. The positives of abundance, opportunity, productivity, unfoldment are so much more to be sought after than the negative of stagnation—even "secure" stagnation.

¶ **Youth**—"If the youth of the world do not want war, then there will be no war. Let your slogan be: 'Let there be peace.'" To this theme, sounded by New York's Mayor La Guardia at welcoming ceremonies, the World Youth Conference, with some 500 delegates from 55 nations in attendance, gets under way. The Vassar College campus is the scene. Whispers that the leaves of the old elms have trembled in horror over Communist utterances among the students, fade before the aim of the gathering—which is: to bring lasting peace between nations, through the development of mutual understanding between the youth of different races.

¶ **Political concepts** have only the power that thought gives them. If the thought is tolerant their power to stir class or racial hatreds is lost. Mayor La Guardia is right: If men refuse to think war, wars will become obsolete.

¶ **Peace**—From Paris, Prague, and London come reassuring reports as gray soldiers goose-step in Deutschland. Europe's experience during perhaps one of its gravest crises—the clash of political concepts, aftermath of World War evils—has taught European diplomats that the rattle of a saber does not demand a duel, even though at present general consciousness demands that the neighbors keep their own sabers ready. Godfrey Lias, Monitor writer, finds among European statesmen a surprising unanimity of opinion that war is not necessary. Cool heads, counting costs, find that modern war is too costly, too frightful, too uncertain, for sane nations to readily undertake. And most of them even now are planning for a peaceful Europe. But the man on the street—beset by scare heads, war bulletins, propaganda suggestions, and deprived of facts supplied by military and economic experts—is prey to the mesmeric suggestion that war is inevitable, imminent. • Which all goes to show that one would do well to think with, rather than against, his most cherished hopes.

Diplomats of Nations Expect Peace

French air chief paying formal visit to Reich—Cordiality noted in Berlin press attitude.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 16—Public opinion in France has been encouraged and reassured about Germany's intentions by the departure for Berlin of Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Commander in Chief of the French Air Force, to repay a visit to Paris several months ago by Gen. Erhard Milch, German Secretary of State for Air.

In well informed circles considerable importance is attached to the trip. There are persistent reports that General Vuillemin will be received by Reichsführer Hitler and in any event he will have significant discussions with Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

[German newspapers, which reflect the policies of the Government, devoted principal space to General Vuillemin's visit, the Associated Press reported.]

Favorable publicity that has been given in Berlin to Gen. Vuillemin's visit is much appreciated here and has contributed to calm apprehensions raised by the German military maneuvers. Although no immediate concrete results are expected, this exchange of contacts is regarded as helping to lessen international tension.

Furthermore there is reason to believe that General Vuillemin will discuss in Berlin the possibility of an accord for qualitative limitation of air armaments. The French and British Governments are known to have approached Germany on this subject and their overtures were at least not rejected. Negotiations for such a pact are expected in French diplomatic circles to continue actively for some time.

Wide World

Gen. Joseph Vuillemin
Chief of the French Air Force, pays a formal call in Germany.

Statesmen interviewed in tour of five countries cite reasons why war is unlikely.

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—During a tour just completed in five countries of Central and Eastern Europe I frankly asked many people this question: "Do you think there is going to be a war?"

The answer in the case of every single statesman and diplomat was "no." The man in the street, on the other hand, generally but by no means invariably said "yes."

It is worth mentioning that the optimists included one President, two Prime Ministers, more than half a dozen Cabinet members of the five States in question, two Ambassadors of two other countries, as well as a number of lesser luminaries in the political and diplomatic sphere.

What is perhaps even more significant is that while every Cabinet Minister frankly admitted that the situation is tense they all indicated in the course of subsequent conversations that they were at work devising long term social and economic policies which could only be put into operation in time of peace.

"Pickwickian" Policy

The present international tension is linked throughout Danubia with events of May 21 when Czechoslovakia believing that Germany was contemplating occupation of the Sudeten German districts threw down a gauntlet in reply and ordered partial mobilization of the Czech army. The Reich, it is thought, is now trying to undermine the unexpected resistance on the part of the Czechs by means of a Pickwickian policy of making their flesh creep.

The big question mark, of course, is what will Germany do if the Czechs are unmoved? It is here that the viewpoint of the majority of the official spokesmen diverges from the Main Street and common newspaper viewpoint. The chancelleries definitely lean to the theory that Reichsführer Hitler neither wants nor can afford to start another war in the present condition of German economy and without a single other Nation willing to come to his help. Main Street and a large number of newspapers tend to believe that he is in the position of a gambler, who sees himself faced with ruin unless he can retrieve his fortune by one desperate coup.

One thing that is certain about the present situation is that it is a complete misuse of language to say that war is inevitable. When the moment comes to take a final decision for or against war there are always two courses open, and there is an abundance of evidence today that whatever the rulers may feel, the vast masses of population everywhere, including Germany and Italy, view the idea of another war with horror.

Awake to Situation

At the same time statesmen everywhere are fully alive to the dangers of the situation. For instance, in Rumania one of the reasons adduced for King Carol's taking power into his own hands last February

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Martin of Auto Union to Bare Communist Activity, Frey Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor leader, declared today that Homer Martin, United Automobile Workers' President, would tell the House Committee investigating un-American activities about Communist-caused dissension within the automobile union.

On the witness stand for the third day, Mr. Frey, President of the AFL Metal Trades Department, predicted the automobile union chief would appear soon to describe fully the activities of the Communist Party within the automobile workers' organization.

Answering a question, Mr. Frey said he had not conferred with Mr. Martin. The UAW is affiliated with the CIO, foe of the AF of L.

Taking up another matter, Mr. Frey submitted a number of newspaper clippings in connection with the "Little Steel" strike of 1937.

"The International at Moscow is very much interested in the part the Communist Party took in organization of the strike," he commented.

Mr. Frey said the two factors in what he called "the present unhappy situation" in the Auto Union were that the bulk of its members "resent" control over the union attempted by the Communist Party and factional strife among the Communists involved.

Four members of the Union's Executive Board—three vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer—were expelled by UAW after a trial in which both sides of the controversy said the other was controlled by the Communist Party.

Mr. Frey earlier had declared he would show that "Communism is in the driver's seat in some parts of the American labor movement."

Meanwhile, committee chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas made public a telegram saying that John Brophy, CIO leader, was not a Communist. It was signed by two Roman Catholic priests, the Reverends Charles Owen Rice and Carl P. Hensler of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Frey testified Saturday that Mr. Brophy had been a member of a labor commission sent to Russia, and quoted a United Mine Workers' publication as saying Mr. Brophy was once "tied up with Communism."

Mr. Frey submitted a long list of members of Worker's Alliance of America convention delegates who, he said, were Communists.

As the list was placed in the record, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, a committee member, commented:

"I'm quite convinced that the Worker's Alliance is one of the real front organizations of the Communist Party and one of the most dangerous organizations in any way affiliated with the Communist Party."

Mr. Dies asked if the Alliance has been trying to organize WPA workers.

"Yes," Mr. Frey replied.

"In fact, that's where they've made their greatest progress," remarked Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, another member.

Super 'Lens' Works in Dark; Based on Use of Electrons

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—A hitherto invisible world is revealed in a supermicroscope that uses electrons instead of light rays and magnifies 100,000 times. It is a new instrument built by two German research men, Dr. Ernst Ruska and Bodo von Borries.

The supermicroscope is said to be one of the first practical applications of a recently discovered principle that electrons, the smallest particles of matter, reflect from what they strike, just like light.

They are invisible. They have to be focused by mechanical lenses as there is no eye to do so. They have to be converted finally into visible light. All this the new electron-microscope does.

The instrument is steel, about five feet high. Its interior is a vacuum. Its exterior has various glass windows for peering inside.

In place of a light it uses a beam of electrons. These are produced, in the top of the tube, by a 100,000-volt cathode ray tube. Cathode ray means a stream of electrons.

The object to be magnified is placed inside the vacuum, where the electrons can fall upon it. Those reflected are picked up by coils of electric wire. The electrons pass through the hollow cylinders of these coils just as light passes through a lens.

Like light in a lens, the electrons are focused by the electrical field of the coils. They form an image of the object from which they reflect.

This image, however, is invisible. It is converted into ordinary light by letting the electrons strike a flat glass plate coated with chemicals. The chemicals flouresce, and this flourescent light shows exactly the pattern made by the electrons. It is like looking at the glass screen of a present-day television receiver.

The electrons, millions of times smaller than the shortest wave length of light, reflect with more detail the small structures and objects that are beyond the power of light to show clearly.

The electrons can be further focused like a magic lantern or a movie projector to cast a vastly enlarged image on a screen. The only difference is that the large screen must be flourescent to make the electron "picture" visible.

Halting Crime at Sources

TORONTO, Aug. 16 (CP)—Crime control must begin where crime first makes its appearance before appreciable progress can be made, according to John S. Bugas, U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation operator, who yesterday addressed the International Association of YMCA Clubs in convention here.

"There must be something more fundamental than cutting the weeds after the seed has been sown," he said. Mr. Bugas, youthful G-man of four years' service, predicted as close police co-operation internationally in the near future as had recently been developed among the law-enforcement agencies of the various states.

At present, he said, there is a "crying need" for such international co-operation, as criminals take prompt advantage of rapidly accelerating world communication. A start has already been made on such a united front with exchange of fingerprints, 9,000,000 of them now being on file at Washington.

"Kids in crime" were the biggest problem, Mr. Bugas said. They are responsible for most automobile thefts and an "unusually large percentage" of murders and other serious crimes.

Down in West Tampa, a Rotary Club had been able to cut juvenile delinquency by 66 per cent solely through its Juvenile Club activities, he said. He suggested that this experience could be duplicated generally by striking at the sources of crime in other localities.

The United States is "not making any appreciable progress in its war against crime," Mr. Bugas told the convention. "A possible answer to the crime problem in the United States, if not in the world at large, lies in the hands of organizations such as yours," he said.

No Army—And It's Safer

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (AP) — The private army of this Principality between Switzerland and Germany, has been dissolved, and a police force has been organized instead.

The 14,000 Liechtenstein citizens will be protected henceforth by 20 policemen.

The Government says the residents feel safer without the army which was made up of 520 farmhands. The new police force is needed because more tourists are coming in.

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Envoy to Moscow Named

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP) — King George has approved appointment of Sir William Seeds, former British Ambassador to Brazil, as Ambassador to Soviet Russia succeeding Viscount Chilston who has filled the post since 1933. Lord Chilston will retire from the diplomatic service at the end of this year.

Andrews Plans Early Start On Wage-Hour Act

Administrator to set up industry committees at once—Textile business due to come first.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The Wage and Hour Act—a measure expected in many quarters to prove ultimately one of the most significant steps taken by the Roosevelt Administration—began to operate today when Elmer F. Andrews of New York took the oath of office as Administrator of the new Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

No minimum wage or maximum hour standards can be legally ordered until Oct. 24 when the act officially takes effect, but Mr. Andrews intimated that he expects to begin setting up "industry committees" at once and have them get their studies under way for wage and hour standards which will then be legally ordered as binding in the particular industry concerned.

The first industry to be affected is expected to be textiles. Mr. Andrews plans to set up a textile committee as soon as possible and to make the elimination of subminimum wages in that highly competitive industry the first objective of his new office.

Trained in New York

The man who takes over this important work comes to it with a background of experience in industrial relations in New York State. In 1929 he was appointed Deputy Industrial Commissioner of that State under Miss Frances Perkins. When the latter came to Washington as Secretary of Labor in 1933 Mr. Andrews became the New York Commissioner, a post which he has held until this time. Previous to his public career he practiced civil engineering, specially in railroad construction work.

The Act under which he will operate proved one of the most controversial measures attempted by the Roosevelt Administration. Time and again during the last session of Congress it seemed hopelessly blocked, but the President never relaxed his pressure for action and it was finally forced out of the House Rules Committee and enacted on a discharge petition.

Opposition from the South, whose industrialists feared it would destroy their competitive advantage in the labor market, was a major obstacle. As enacted it provides for a seven-year period of adjustment in American industry to the minimum standards provided. During the first year the minimum wage is set at 25 cents an hour. At the end of seven years it will have reached 40 cents an hour. The maximum work week in the first year is 44 hours, but will be reduced to 40 by the end of the seventh year.

Equal Representation Provided

Deviations from these standards are within the scope of the Act. Committees of from 9 to 12 members can be set up for various industries Each committee will contain equal representation of employer, labor and the public. Their recommendations can in theory establish much higher wages and shorter hours.

It is not expected at the Labor Department that the wages and hours of more than a million would be changed during the first year.

Judge and Prosecutor

© International

Ferdinand Pecora **Thomas E. Dewey**

Justice Pecora and District Attorney Dewey are two of the leading characters in the trial of James J. Hines, Tammany District Leader, accused as one of the "higher-ups" in New York City's huge policy racket.

Ten Jurors Chosen to Try Hines on Racket Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District Leader, on policy racket charges was speeded up today as four more jurors were accepted within an hour after the opening of Justice Ferdinand Pecora's court this morning. This makes 10 jurors picked up to the time this was written.

Contrary to all expectations, it now appears likely that the full jury of 12 men and two alternates will be completed today, and that the opening addresses made tomorrow, followed by a start of the presentation of evidence against the racket which Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, charges grossed between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year.

For a brief moment this morning it appeared that the jury was completed. Six men had been drawn and accepted by both sides and were sitting in the jury box when the court took a recess last night, and six more joined them today. Both Mr. Dewey and Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, had indicated there would be no challenges. Then suddenly each side exercised one of their peremptory challenges, Mr. Dewey dismissing Thomas F. Drew, a Tennessee-born youth with whom Mr. Stryker had exchanged pleasantries, and the defense dismissing Ernest A. Parker, a clerk.

Attorneys Clash

Mr. Stryker and Mr. Dewey collided furiously at one point after Mr. Dewey had called one of Mr. Stryker's comments a "snide reference."

Mr. Stryker protested to the judge.

"I won't stand the use of such language to me," he said.

Justice Pecora admonished Mr. Dewey.

Revealing Questions

Questions by both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Stryker were revealing. Again and again Mr. Dewey queried talesmen on whether they were so prejudiced against gamblers that they would be unable to accept the testimony of such men. These queries emphasized the degree to which the State is likely to depend upon the testimonies of such men as J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, Harry Schoenhaus, George Weinberg, Alexander Pompez and the Ison brothers, all of whom were originally named in the indictments, but who have subsequently turned State's evidence.

Mr. Stryker's most recurrent question sought to press talesmen as to whether they would credit the testimony of underworld characters when directed against men of repute. This question appeared to foreshadow a wholesale assault by the defense upon the credibility of the witnesses. Thus as Mr. Dewey gave indication of basing his prosecution largely upon the alleged underworld associates of Mr. Hines, Mr. Stryker indicated that a major cog in his defense will be an attack on these witnesses. There is thus raised the question of whether the defendants who turned State's evidence will be a "long suit" for the State or for the defense.

By 6:30 p. m. yesterday, when

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

Wallace Talks, AAA Agents Cheer and New Deal Farm Policy Goes On, but What Will the Farmers Do? There's Some Rub

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 16

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has just given a pep talk to 100 or so AAA officials called in from the 48 states to discuss New Deal farm policy.

These agents gave a rousing cheer for the AAA and expressed the hope that major farm policies now in effect will stand for at least another year. Encouraged, Secretary Wallace announced that they would.

That, at least, is all the public heard of what went on behind the closed doors of the Secretary's office. Naturally, there must have been considerable mention of the fact that wheat is selling for only about half what it was this time last year; that the plentifulness of corn may mean the day will come when the farmer won't get more than 5 cents a pound for his hogs; that lush and green pastures, described by the Department of Agriculture as "never better" are creating a dairy problem; and that cotton—well, the New Deal officials don't even like to talk about that situation.

At first glance it might look as though this were the time for Secretary Wallace to be suggesting drastic new farm aid measures instead of advocating maintenance of the status quo. But as a matter of fact, the Secretary of Agriculture is quite satisfied with the program as it stands. "We have a real farm program for the first time," he told the AAA agents.

All it needs, he feels, is a real tryout with farmer support behind it. Whether the cheer-leaders will be able to stir up the enthusiasm of the crowds back home is the big question.

The Old Story Over Again

The present repetition of the old, old farm story—bountiful crops and low price—was no surprise to Secretary Wallace and his associates. They saw it coming. Throughout history, years of famine and drought have usually been followed by years of abundance. Due to the nitrates stored up in the soil, the chemists say. Moreover, the soil conservation practices fostered by the AAA by means of cash benefit, have begun to produce results. Better land is being tilled, fertility is coming back into worn-out soils and acre yields are beginning to shoot upward.

Secretary Wallace can't be sorry about that. "That is good farming," he told the agents.

As a matter of fact, Agriculture Department officials are secretly hoping that the present farm situation will turn out to be something of an object lesson to farmers who are wavering between planned control and independent action.

The droughts of 1934 and 1936 aroused much criticism of the Administration acreage reduction programs. To Secretary Wallace, they only proved the necessity of establishing a permanent "ever-normal granary" program to stabilize farm income by storing up crops in good years for use in lean times as the wise Joseph did centuries ago.

Realizing that it would take at least one bumper crop year to give this pet program of his a good send-off, one gets the feeling that the Secretary does not feel too badly about the farm situation this year—especially in view of the fact that he made a futile effort to get Congress to pass the new farm bill in time to check this year's wheat plantings.

Now What Will Happen!

The time has now arrived for action. If all goes as the AAA has planned, farmers will rally around now and pour their wheat into the imaginary storehouse. Technically speaking, they will take advantage of the 60-cent wheat loan and the crop insurance experiment in which premiums are payable in wheat to keep their grain off the market until the supply is lower and prices are better.

Just now, Secretary Wallace is negotiating for the establishment of a third-arm of his ever-normal granary plan to make its stabilizing influences felt not only in this country but all over the world. He proposes to guarantee to other nations that this country's ever-normal granary supply the same proportion of the world's wheat consumption every year.

The plans are all laid out. The great unknown factor is the farmer himself. Is all this federal machinery going to appeal to him? Is it too complicated for him to bother about? Will he merely look at the face of things and decide that with prices going down, down, he is not any better off than before the New Deal? The various branches of the program are so intertwined that if he doesn't sign up for soil conservation, he isn't eligible for parity payments, nor crop insurance nor wheat loans. He can't choose between them. There can't be any "yes, but" farmers when it comes to deciding whether to sign up with the New Deal for 1939.

M. H.

Farm Program for 1939: Financial Page.

One Huge Fund To Aid Jobless Favored to 48

Harvard study reports preference of single federal pool over one in each state.

A single reserve fund pool to take care of the unemployment compensation requirements of the whole country is better than the present plan of 48 individual state pools says a Harvard Business School Bureau of Business Research report by James W. Horwitz. The 80-page study is entitled, "The Risk of Unemployment and Its Affect on Unemployment Compensation."

Mr. Horwitz approves of the present uniform tax rate in force throughout the entire country, but does not believe that dividing up the collected sums into state pools affords equitable protection to the worker or provides unemployment compensation at the lowest cost to the entire country. The present system assumes, he finds, that the risk of unemployment is about equal in all states, whereas his research has proved this untrue.

Instead, Mr. Horwitz finds great differences among states in their relative amounts of unemployment resulting in the costs of compensation varying in like manner. This adequately protects workers in only certain states. The most equitable protection for all, he concludes, would be the formation of a national pool with a single tax rate for all industries in all places.

Takes in Long Period

Mr. Horwitz's study involves the unemployment record of wage-earners in manufacturing industries in each of 29 states during the period 1919 to 1933. He analyzes the unemployment situation in each state from cyclical, seasonal, and technological causes.

Cyclical changes in business he finds cause wide variation both in employment records among states, and in different industries in a single state.

Seasonal unemployment also varies widely according to states, with Connecticut and South Carolina having the least such unemployment among the states studied, and New York and Michigan having the most.

Technological unemployment, although difficult to measure, Mr. Horwitz finds varying from state to state even more than the other two types of unemployment. During the period 1919-1935 35 per cent of all wage-earners, Mr. Horwitz estimates, were thrown out of employment in Massachusetts because of declining industries. In contrast, South Carolina's figure is only 1 per cent.

From this study it appears that in such States as Maryland, Michigan, Vermont, and Florida, where unemployment was relatively great from 1919 to 1933 the total cost of unemployment compensation in percentage of pay roll would be 60 to 70 per cent greater than in South Carolina where unemployment was found to be least.

Generally Higher Rate Needed

The present typical pay roll tax of 2.7 per cent could barely have cared for compensation costs for South Carolina during 1919 to 1933. For states such as Maryland, Michigan, Vermont and Florida, the tax rates would have had to have been nearer 4 and 4.5 per cent to give the workers the same amount of protection.

In closing his paper, Mr. Horwitz warns of the danger of letting compensation for seasonal unemployment eat up reserves and so make it impossible to meet the greater demands of cyclical and functional unemployment.

"The more the funds are allowed to be depleted by compensation for seasonal unemployment, the less they will be available to guarantee workers against the more serious dangers of cyclical and technological unemployment . . . if and when governments have shown that they can protect adequately against the other two more serious kinds of unemployment, then they can attempt to lessen also the evils of the less serious seasonal unemployment."

President on anniversary of Social Security Act: Page 4.

Gold Hunt Suspended

TERSCHELLING, Netherlands, Aug. 16 (AP)—Efforts of the dredger Karimata to recover a $2,500,000 gold treasure from the famous British frigate Lutine, wrecked in 1799 were suspended and the dredger was towed into harbor for repairs today. Dredging was expected to be resumed next week end.

In the Boston Section:

Legislative deadlock promises to continue as record is reached.

Four states join in World's Fair Exhibit.

Monitor's traffic courtesy drive comes to successful end.

Quincy seeks immediate action on "Plan E."

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Youth of 55 Nations Meet To Discuss Their Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Ready to tackle the vital problems confronting youth—and particularly that of world peace — 500 delegates from 55 nations left here today for the opening session of the Second World Youth Congress at Vassar College, near Poughkeepsie, tonight, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar, will address them. The sessions will continue through Aug. 23.

The congress is dedicated to bringing "young people of all nations into bonds of closer friendship," and "to develop mutual understanding between youth of different races, different religions, and different opinions."

The First World Youth Congress, held at Geneva in August, 1936, brought 750 young people from 35 nations, and launched the World Youth Congress Movement, which, according to its sponsors, is a movement organized by young people to unite youth the world over in working for peace, and to co-ordinate and make effective their efforts.

The work is carried on by National Youth Councils, now existing in 28 countries, and by an International Secretariat at Geneva, of which Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins of England is International Secretary. Miss Shields-Collins has been in the United States since June to assist in organizing the Second World Youth Congress.

Has Wide Sponsorship

The 500 delegates as the Second Congress represent a wide variety of organizations and opinion, comprising approximately 15,000,000 young people throughout the world. The Congress is sponsored by educational, religious and civic leaders in many countries, including Lord Cecil, Nobel Prize winner; Miss Mary Dingman, President of the Committee for Peace and Disarmament; Women's International Organizations; Dr. James T. Shotwell of the United States; the Archbishop of York and many others.

Among the largest delegations are the British, numbering 50; Canadians, 50; French, 20; Czechoslovak, 24. The Czechoslovaks, headed by Dr. Jiri Kasparak, said that their delegation includes representatives of the Sudeten Germans. Thirteen delegates have come from Spain.

Besides these, many smaller countries are represented, including Scandinavia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Iraq, India, Malaysia, and Australia.

Several delegates have come from Africa, including Ernest B. Kalibala, of Uganda, and Dr. and Mrs. Max Joffe of Johannesburg.

A large Latin-American contingent also is here, with 40 from Cuba, 40 from Mexico, 30 from Chile, and smaller numbers from other Southern countries.

The program of the Congress includes mutual information sessions at which delegates will describe problems facing youth and how they are being met in their countries. The group will then divide into commissions, one of which will discuss the political and economic organizations for peace, exchanging views on the League of Nations and World Court, the peaceful revision of treaties, how to assure respect for international law, the control of armaments, and so forth.

Economics and Peace

A second group will concern itself with the economic and cultural status of youth and its relations to peace, discussing education, employment and unemployment, and the special problems of agriculture and colonial youth.

The religious and philosophical bases of peace will be the theme of the third commission, which will deal with the responsibility of the individual toward peace, the role of the Church, and so forth.

A smaller group will plan future action for the World Youth Congress Movement, and concrete ways of unifying youth for peace.

The Students Building at Vassar, where most of the sessions will be held, will be equipped, like the League of Nations, with a simultaneous translation device, and because of the large number of Spanish-speaking delegates, Spanish will be one of the official languages in addition to French and English.

Welcomed by Mayor

Delegates to the Congress were entertained at a huge pageant attended by about 23,000 persons at the Randall's Island Municipal Stadium here last night, following an official welcome by Mayor La Guardia at the summer City Hall in Queens yesterday.

Mayor La Guardia, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Charles W. Taussig, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration, and Joseph Cadden, Chairman of the United States Organizing Committee, were among the speakers. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Calvert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, made the invocation.

"It is most interesting to see these young people from different countries, speaking different languages, happy in agreement together," the Mayor said. "If the same number of people from the same countries, but taken from the Diplomatic Corps, had been together, I am sure they would have been quarreling.

"I don't know what the conference will accomplish, but I do know that you can't accomplish less than the disarmament conference.

"This is the answer of the peace-loving people of the world, and I'm glad I saw the answer to the great maneuvers that start in Europe today.

"If the youth of the world do not want war, then there won't be war. Let your slogan be 'let there be peace.'"

Messages of Good Will

Messages voicing good will and the hope that the delegates to the Congress would prove fruitful in the cause of peace were read from more than 100 statesmen, educators and leaders in the peace and labor movements. Among the senders of these messages were Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies; Joseph A. V. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations; Kamil Krofta, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia, and Dr. MacCracken, Chairman of the United States Sponsoring Committee.

Youth delegates representing five continents also brought greetings, Dr. Jiri Kasparek, of Czechoslovakia, spoke for Europe; Carlos Alarcon, of Chile, for South America; Ian McLaren for Australia; Ernest B. Kalibala of Uganda, for Africa, and F. Y. Young of China, for Asia. Many delegates wore native costumes, and dance and choral numbers were presented by various nationalities.

America's Book of International Fellowship, containing 200,000 signatures in welcome to the delegates, was presented to Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins, International Secretary, and the meeting was concluded with a March of the Nations.

The attendance at the meeting and the sponsors of the Congress were seen by observers as a denial of charges by the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Council that the conclave would "provide an opportunity for the fostering of irreligion and the promotion of class hatred," and reports in other quarters that it was under strong Communist influence.

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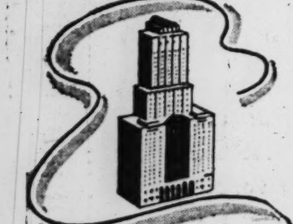

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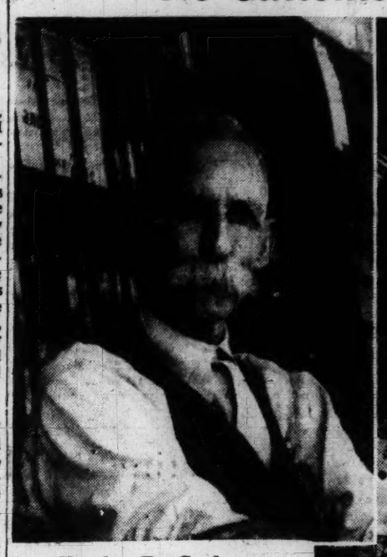
No Customers Enter His Store



Charles R. Corbett
Proprietor of General Store, Ivanhoe, Sampson County, North Carolina.

How He Stocks His Goods
It looks like a junk pile, but he knows where everything is and serves customers well.

Shop Keeps Buyers Outside, Yet It Does Good Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Charles R. Corbett, the merchant prince of Ivanhoe, is getting along all right, though he hasn't had a customer in his store in the past five years. The customers can't get in because of Corbett's merchandising policy. And thereby hangs the tale of the Merchant Prince of Ivanhoe.

The Corbett store is a department store sans departments. From floor to ceiling is stacked all the miscellany of the country emporium—in the wildest disarray. Whenever a new order of goods comes in, it is pitched in on top. It might be coal scuttles, and on top of that is pitched dress goods. If the next shipment is plowpoints, on top of the dress goods they go.

The stock has steadily increased, until now there remains in the store only a space of a narrow lane between the stocks of goods—just enough space to permit passage of the lean storekeeper. The customer, perforce, gives his order from outside, and Mr. Corbett, armed with a flashlight, goes in and digs out the wanted articles. He can immediately find anything in his stock.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Corbett opened his little store in this village of a half-dozen houses, off the main highway. As the years went on, his stock steadily increased, in its helterskelter fashion, until one day, a young boy helping the Merchant Prince pulled out something from the bottom of a pile, and down tumbled a bewildering stack of merchandise.

"Gosh!" he said. "How'll we ever get it back?"

"Don't bother about it," said Mr. Corbett. "We've got too much stuff in here anyway."

So he rented a vacant structure near by and opened up a new store—his present one. He still uses the old store as a sort of annex, and in addition has a third building he uses for a warehouse.

The new place has gone the way of the old. It is bulging with the accumulation of the years, because Mr. Corbett, for all his scorn of modern ideas of efficiency and departmentalization, is anxious to stock new things.

Mr. Corbett is usually to be found on the front porch of his store awaiting trade. Since there is no space inside, he confided, he has his office in the right pocket of his coat. In the pocket are perhaps 40 or 50 letters, and he explained that he got around to his correspondence when the notion struck him. As a rule, when he gets a letter, he sticks it on the inside of the batch of his pocket, and then works on the letters on the outside. Thus, in due course, every communication gets its attention. The system, of which he is a bit proud, works out all right, he said.

Besides being the Merchant Prince of Ivanhoe, and apparently making a living with his chaotic "system," Mr. Corbett is the village philosopher.

"I reckon a lot of storekeepers in your big cities would make fun of my place," he told a visitor, "but my system suits me and my customers all right. Folks have got sort of used to my way of doing things, and I believe a change would worry 'em almost as much as 'twould worry me. What's the use of wasting a lot of time arranging stock and keeping things in order when you can set out on the porch and talk to your neighbors?"

'Mayor Emeritus' Ready to Toss Hat In Congress Ring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16—With 24 years as Mayor of Jamestown behind him, during which he became a national authority on public ownership of utilities, Samuel A. Carlson had his hat poised today for a toss into the Congressional ring. He has had the title of "Mayor Emeritus" since his retirement from municipal office last January, ending an office-holding record which election after election found him being returned with the indorsement of both major parties.

Mr. Carlson will not have an empty field if he tries for Congress this fall, however. Representative Daniel A. Reed, of Dunkirk, who has had the Forty Third District incumbency for 20 years, is unopposed for the Republican renomination.

The "Mayor Emeritus" has indicated that he will run as an independent, "without any strings attached," saying that he has been approached by various political groups, including Progressive Republicans, Democrats and American Labor Party, to become a candidate. The district takes in Chautauqua, Catteraugus and part of Alleghany County.

The Carlson mayoralty saw Jamestown grow from a population of 31,297 to 45,155, and, although it is in the heart of Republican territory, Mr. Carlson made it a functioning example of his pioneering in city-owned utilities. Today its light, water, hospital and market plants are city-owned, and it is its own contractor for the paving of its streets.

British Freighter Wrecked in Raid By Rebel Planes

MADRID, Aug. 16 (AP)—The 2,499 ton British freighter Noemijulia was believed a total loss today as the result of a bombing by Spanish Insurgent warplanes at Alicante. The vessel was towed about a mile from Alicante and beached.

Serious damage was caused by the raid. The provincial prison was hit, but the number of victims was not determined.

BOURG-MADAME, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—French anti-aircraft batteries today opened fire on three warplanes which flew over French territory from Spain. The planes, whose exact nationality was unknown, returned quickly to Spain without being hit.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 16 (AP)—A German ship today landed 14 crew members from the French steamer Artois, which sank in the Western Mediterranean last night, apparently after striking a mine.

Officers of the French vessel refused to make any statement.

Model Planes Fly In Florida Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Enthusiasts from all parts of Florida gathered here to witness the Statewide contest of model airplanes and gliders with 50 entrants sponsored by the city recreation department under the rules of the National Aeronautic Association.

The contest started at 10 a. m. with tiny planes powered by rubber bands exhibited; and planes shown that were made to scale but did not fly. The gas-powered plane contest started at 1:30 p. m. with 30 entrants.

Bill Schell of Jacksonville, a 14-year-old, won the Thomas trophy event with the gas plane he had built himself; the proudest visitor was his grandfather, who arrived just in time to see the boy win his prize.

Lawrence Raley and Milton Myers of Jacksonville and Walter Seemulger of Lakeland tied with 30 points each for the grand prize. Young Schell was first in the junior gasoline model class with a flight of 1m. 7s., and first again in the Thomas trophy contest for gas models, his plane remaining in flight 1m. 3.9 seconds.

Ralph Nolan of Orlando was first with a flight of 1m. 1s., in the speed-model contest.

Mike Smith of Jacksonville won the open-glider contest, his tiny plane soaring out of sight over the forest in a flight of 3m. 55s. The senior class glider contest was won by another Jacksonville youth, Clifford Doyle, with a flight of 34.1 seconds.

New York to Bar Posters on Poles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The screaming posters proclaiming the patriotic virtues of candidates for City-wide and County offices in New York City that for years have disfigured electric light poles will be absent this year following announcement by John E. Eastmond, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, that they will not be permitted.

Under the law, Mr. Eastmond said, it was not necessary that the person who actually affixed the poster be caught in the act, since there is a provision which makes the candidate personally responsible.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shanghai Settlement Protests

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16 (AP)—A sharp note of protest from International Settlement authorities accused Japanese of participating in terrorist activities throughout the settlement last week end.

A strongly worded message to the Japanese Consul General asserted that Japanese participation in these untoward events constituted "further violation of the neutrality of the Settlement."

The note called especial attention to three incidents:

1. Japanese invasion of the United States sector in which three Japanese ran afoul of United States Marines.

2. Japanese airplanes repeatedly flying over the Settlement scattering political handbills.

3. The presence of a group of Japanese in a Settlement hotel with a generous supply of hand grenades which police confiscated while the Japanese were in the room.

Chiang Unity Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The extent of China's "united front" is indicated in the proceedings of the National Political Council, sessions of which were just concluded at Hankow.

The meetings seem to have been tranquil, displaying neither a hysteria of wartime patriotism nor any sign of a change in the calm but firm support acorded Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government in resisting Japanese invasion.

The National Political Council issued a manifesto at its concluding session which is significant. The first point was that China has never adopted a hostile attitude toward the Japanese (a slight exaggeration), but it is "compelled to reveal the crimes of the Japanese war lords"—this last a reversion to the rather bombastic style of old-time denunciations of whichever Chinese war lords were on the other side.

The second point was that China highly appreciates the sympathetic assistance of friendly Powers and will strive to preserve world peace, but at the same time it is hoped that the friendly Nations will render more assistance to China and apply sanctions against Japan. Tribute is paid General Chiang specifically as the leader of China, supported by the Chinese people.

A third rather generalized point dealt with the creation of puppet Governments by the Japanese—this is cited as evidence of Japan's determination to "annex" China—and Japan's "repeated statement that it will have no more dealings with the National Government and our leader General Chiang." This last is declared an indication of Japanese "hatred against the entire Chinese people."

A significant last paragraph calls for the establishment of a more democratic administration, while all Chinese are urged to join in movements for building up the country under wartime stresses.

General Chiang at the same time helped to calm Hankow's rathef bomb-stirred feelings by giving assurance that the Government had no immediate intention of evacuation, and promising that there would be stanch defense of the city. It is most interesting to note how the words of the Generalissimo are received. Not many months ago, it is only honest to say, all high Government pronouncements from whatever quarter were taken by most Chinese with a liberal allowance of salt. This skeptical attitude now has been greatly modified. It is felt that General Chiang, in particular, is dealing candidly with his people.

Japanese Attaché Seized

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Maj. T. Takahashi, Assistant Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy, was detained briefly by police after he tore pro-Chinese booklets from the hands of women demonstrators participating in an anti-Japanese parade.

Major Takahashi seized the booklets as the paraders passed the Japanese Embassy and ripped them to pieces before police intervened and took him to a police station where he later was released.

The marchers carried posters in English and Chinese reading "no oil for Japan," and "boycott Japanese goods."

Soviet Losses Claimed

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, has published a Korean Army communiqué from Seoul, Korea, that Soviet Russian losses in Japanese-Russian fighting for Changkufeng Hill on the Siberian-Korean border between July 11 and Aug. 1 totaled 4,500 killed and wounded.

The statement said the Japanese destroyed 16 Soviet infantry guns, disabled or destroyed 69 tanks, shot down three airplanes and captured large quantities of small arms.

Union Dealing Is Accepted In British Trade

British-United States Labor Contrasts
Second of Six Articles

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an Authority on American Labor Relations, Who Is Studying the Labor Situation in Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 16 — For America to attain the same degree of industrial peace that Great Britain already has reached through collective bargaining will, in the judgment of British employers, be a more difficult task.

This estimate of the American industrial problem comes from organized employers of Britain who believe entirely in dealing with trade unions, who think that if America ever gets a thorough bargaining system conflict will subside, but who sense in America a number of obstacles not found here.

Incidentally, the divergence between American and British conditions was perceived quickly by members of the American commission appointed by President Roosevelt and sent to Europe to investigate industrial relations in Britain and Sweden.

Handicaps Outlined

Handicaps to the broadest extension of collective bargaining in the United States are appraised as including:

1. Much greater size of the United States, with more varied geographical areas. Consequently negotiation between a national federation of the employers of an industry with the trade unions involved—according to the British system—will be more complicated in America than in compact Britain.

2. Mixture of many immigrant peoples in America, carrying over into its labor movement racial temperaments and in some instances political immaturity and racial ferment. American labor as a whole is deemed to be not as steady as British labor.

3. Greater independence of American working men, who are not so inclined to co-operate with one another as are British workers.

4. Different conceptions of collective bargaining.

However if America has a more complex task, British industry does not believe it insuperable.

Size a Problem

The size of the United States makes an "important problem in the organization of industry for bargaining purposes, such as has not had to be met in Great Britain.

It is customary, though there are exceptions, for employers here to organize into a national federation and to bargain with the trade unions of the industry for the entire country.

The smaller size of Great Britain has made organization on these lines simpler. Britain is no longer than any one of a number of American states. To organize a trade here is comparable, say, to organizing the same trade in the State of New York. If a British industry has to make an immediate decision, it can call a meeting over night and get everybody together the next morning. To set up the same system in America would mean organizing industry across a continent.

Also in voluntary relations between organized employers and trade unions, a great deal depends on personal contacts. Men usually work together better if they know each other. Contacts have been made easy in Britain by its size.

Hereditary Difference

Besides this geographical difference there is probably a hereditary one. America contains a great immigrant population, embracing many races, plus a spirit of independence somewhat different from the sameness of race and traditional steadiness usually found here.

It is not possible to compare the American employee with the British employee, or American conditions with British, and then to say that because Great Britain has worked out a system for settling differences that arise in industry, it can be transplanted wholesale to the United States. The question of how employers and workers are to get along together involves more than industry alone. It goes into national characteristics.

Mentalities of both employers and workers in Great Britain are different than those in the United States. Though the bitterness now seemingly manifest in the American industrial situation used to be here, too, it has vanished. Strikes do not become war to the extent that they appear to sometimes in America.

Accustomed to Co-operation

For more than 30 years British employers' federations and trade unions have worked together, and they are accustomed to negotiating. Employers have gained an understanding of the union side, and have a clear appreciation of the occasional difficulties of union leaders in keeping men in order. To make the voluntary machinery of collective bargaining work, there must be confidence on both sides. That does not grow up over night. It is a product of years.

British success with collective bargaining is based on voluntary negotiation with labor. This is in fact, as many employers feel, the root of Great Britain's stability as a nation.

Collective bargaining is regarded as one of the fundamentals of a democratic system and essential to the retention of democracy. It is considered infinitely preferable to the regulation of all industrial matters by statute.

Putting all such things into the hands of politicians, the British believe, means the downfall of democracy. In short, industry here feels that it is only by voluntary methods that it is going to get anywhere.

The road of voluntary co-operation between employers and trade unions is a hard one, but it is believed to be the only way to effective collective bargaining.

There may be other differences in conditions in America with which they are not familiar, British industrialists add, that may hamper a development of collective bargaining similar to that in Great Britain.

Oxford's Choice

Thomas J. Wertenbaker
Will be Harmsworth Professor of American History.

Princeton Savant Named for Oxford Chair in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 16—Prof. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, whose appointment as Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University for the academic year 1939-'40 was announced here today, is an authority on the early history of this country. He has been a member of the Princeton faculty since 1910, was Chairman of the Department of History from 1928 until 1936 and has been incumbent of the Edwards Professorship since 1925.

Professor Wertenbaker will be the second Princeton historian to be Harmsworth Professor, the other being Prof. Robert McElroy, a member of the Princeton Faculty from 1898 until 1925, Chairman of the Department of History and Politics from 1912 to 1916, and Edwards Professor from 1900 to 1925.

The appointment marks the second time that Professor Wertenbaker will have taught in Europe. In 1931 he was sent to the University of Goettingen, Germany, as an exchange professor and was elected an honorary member of the Goettingen Faculty upon the completion of his year's work there.

Professor Wertenbaker is a native of Virginia and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1902 and received his doctor's degree there in 1910. Before joining the Princeton Faculty, he taught at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and at the University of Virginia and was also engaged in newspaper work with the Baltimore News. He also has been a member of the editorial staff of the New York Sun. He has been a prolific writer in the field of colonial and early American life.

The Harmsworth Professorship, which, according to the terms of its founding, must be held by an American scholar, was established to encourage the study of American history in England.

Until recently, Harmsworth Professors were appointed for terms of five years. Because of the inability to obtain distinguished American historians for a period of this length, incumbents are now appointed for one or more years. The appointment is made by a board consisting, in part of the Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, the Chancellor of Oxford University and Viscount Rothermere.

Two Men Arrested In Kidnaping Case

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today announced arrests of Otis Jones Meredith and John Couch near Effie, Minn., for the kidnaping of Miss Peggy Gross and Daniel Cox Fahey, Jr., of St. Louis.

The two men were located last night by special agents of the FBI at the farm home of Charles Root, nine miles east of Effie.

They were identified as the kidnapers, Robert Hendon, chief of the St. Paul office of the FBI said, from photographs. Identification was made by Miss Gross and Mr. Fahey.

Meredith, Officer Hendon said, was wounded when he resisted arrest. Couch is held in the Grand Rapids jail.

Both men readily admitted kidnaping Miss Gross and Mr. Fahey, Officer Hendon said. He also asserted they admitted a number of other crimes in the Midwest and Southwest.

Mr. Root, at whose home the men were captured, is the father-in-law of Meredith. Officers emphasized, however, that he was not involved in any way with the abduction.

Miss Gross, St. Louis socialite, and Mr. Fahey, architect at St. Louis for the National Park Service, were kidnaped early Saturday as they sat in a parked car at St. Louis. They were driven in Mr. Fahey's car to a point near Champlin, Minn., and their hands and feet bound with wire and their mouths gagged with handkerchiefs, and were then tossed into some woods.

A passerby discovered and released them about 10:30 p. m. Saturday.

Couch was released June 9, 1938, from the Missouri State Penitentiary. Meredith, under the name of Otis Seller, was paroled from the state institution several years ago.

Wide World Votes Guild

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced Aug. 12 that employees of Wide World Photos has voted 72 to 27 to have the Newspaper Guild represent them in collective bargaining.

Transport Strike Curbs Commuting In Chicago Area

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 16 (AP)—Twenty thousand commuters deprived of customary transportation to Chicago by an electric railroad strike scurried for other passenger service today.

A drizzling rain added to inconvenience of these residents of a dozen suburbs along the Lake Michigan shore who ordinarily used the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee railroad.

Its service was suspended after union employees voted to cease work in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut order.

The Chicago and North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific steam roads suddenly acquired a large share of the North Shore line passengers. Their tracks serve virtually the same territories.

Other Lines Busy

Both the Milwaukee and North Western also expected increased business between Chicago and Milwaukee. The electrified North Shore line runs from Chicago's Loop through the lake shore suburbs to downtown Milwaukee.

Greyhound Bus lines also prepared to establish extra service to handle North Shore line customers.

All street car and bus service in Waukegan, and street cars in North Chicago, operated by the North Shore line, were at a standstill. Waukegan has a population of 35,000, and North Chicago 11,000.

Officials estimated the electric line carries 24,000 passengers daily, and that approximately 20,000 are regular commuters to Chicago.

Service Area

The road operates more than 250 miles of track. It serves virtually all communities on the Lake Michigan shore between Chicago and Milwaukee, and a score of towns on the inland Skokie Valley route.

Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, voted 442 to 6 to stop work. Three other unions, the Brotherhood of Electric Workers, and of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers, unanimously ratified the decision.

The unions interpreted the company's refusal to arbitrate the pay cut controversy as a lockout. Company officials had declared nothing could be accomplished by arbitration.

Big Planes to Fly On Alaskan Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—R. J. Gleason, acting communications superintendent for Pacific Alaska Airways, and O. J. Johnson, radio operator, arrived in Ketchikan to reopen the PAA radio station here for the recent start of experimental flights on the new Seattle-Ketchikan-Juneau PAA route.

PAA is a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, which has announced previously that the huge new 33-passenger land planes now building at the Boeing Plant in Seattle will be used for the Seattle-Alaska route as soon as Alaska gets air fields sufficiently large to accommodate the new ships. With CCC help, Fairbanks is already taking steps to enlarge its field. It was announced that Ketchikan and Juneau also will be stops for the huge new planes.

South Carolina College Expects Top Enrollment

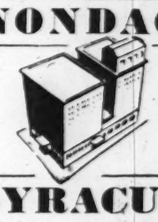
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—In anticipation of its largest enrollment in history, Wofford College expects to complete its extensive building and campus improvement program before the school opens in September, J. K. Davis, treasurer and business manager, has announced.

Archer Hall, dormitory, has been renovated, and the main road through the campus has been paved.

Mr. Davis stated that the present enrollment exceeds any since 1930, with prospects of setting a record.

It's the HOTEL ONONDAGA



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L. W. OSTERSTOCK, Manager

But Mother!

They don't *wear* that kind of hair ribbons!

What "they" are wearing sets the standard, and wise mothers know how important that is. Stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have the fashions that pass the critical inspection of childhood.

Envoys Extraordinary From U. S. to Britain

130 of them, cadets in Merchant Training Ship from New York sail up London River.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TILBURY, England — One hundred and thirty-one American Ambassadors have come to Britain this year.

Only one of them is Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The other smiling 130 sailed up London River to anchor almost in the shadow of the historic fort where Queen Elizabeth rode to review her army in the days of the Armada.

The 130 stayed for only seven days. Then they departed to become temporary American Ambassadors to the Netherlands and, a few days later, to France.

For it is as envoys that Capt. J. H. Tomb, Superintendent of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy, likes to view his cadets when they take their summer cruise in the 3,000-ton U. S. S. Empire State.

Key to Training

But the summer cruise of the Empire State is not just a good-will tour. For the cadets the cruise is the most important part of their training. It has three objects—work, work, and then more work. First the work of handling a modern ship on the timeless seas of the world; then the work of studying at first hand foreign and domestic port and navigation laws; and finally the academic work of such subjects as cargo stowage, structure and stability, economics and mathematics.

"There's more to seamanship than merely learning how to steer and how to navigate," Captain Tomb said. The technical side is so technical that the layman would not understand it. And the practical side can be learned only from experience."

That is one reason why Captain Tomb advocates training cadets in modern ships, though many maritime nations train their merchant officers in sail, holding that the qualities of courage and seamanship are best brought out under canvas. Captain Tomb sees the problem in a different light.

"We know the boys have courage," he says. "They are all hand-picked. We turn down twice as many applicants as we take in. But when cadets sail on the Empire State they learn at once how to handle the kind of ship they are going to sail in throughout their careers. After all, one does not have to learn how to drive a horse and buggy before one drives a car.

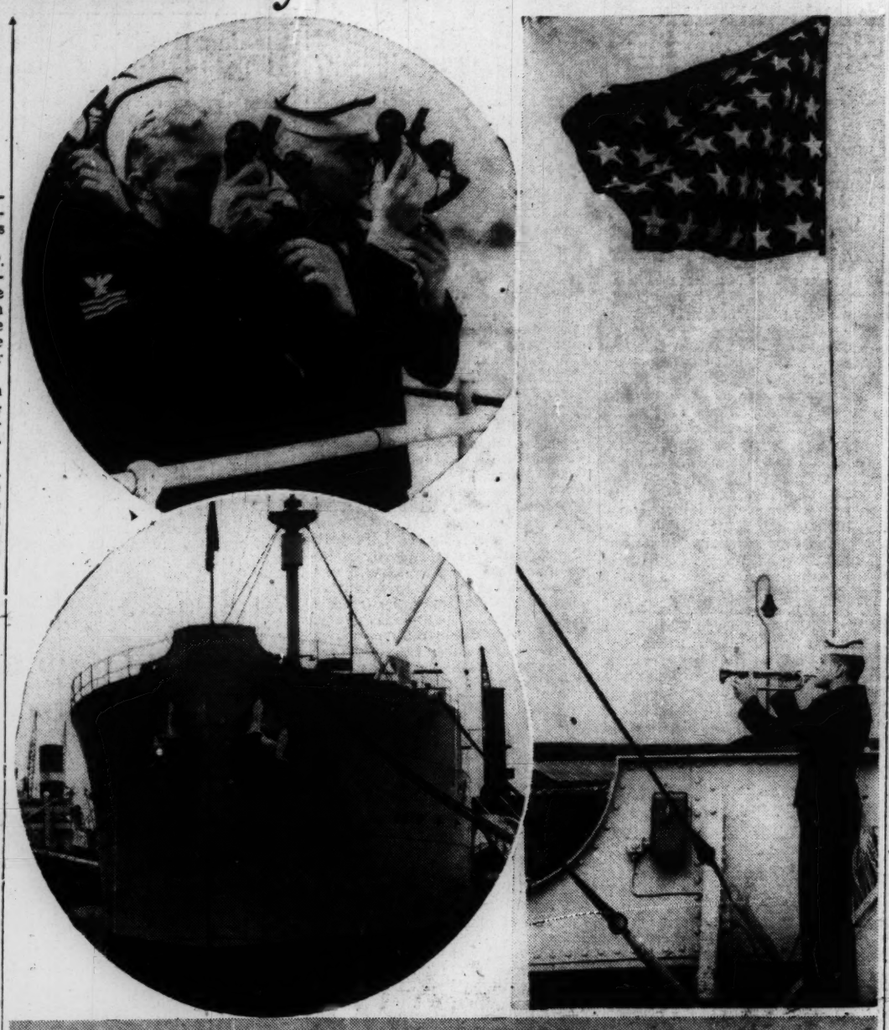
"And as for courage," Captain Tomb declares, "the boys on this ship get plenty of chance to show that."

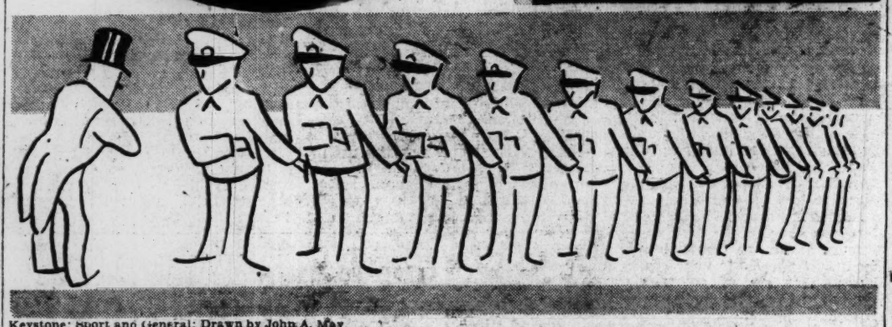
Eager for Experience

All the cadets seem eager to get as much experience as possible, even after taking their final examinations at the Academy. There are two cruises on the Empire State, which all take during their two years at the Academy, which, by the way, cost $408.

So far as book learning is concerned they need no further tuition. The academic standard is extremely high. Eating in the Empire State is on cafeteria lines. All 130 cadets can be served in eight minutes, Junior recruits help to serve the food.

The cadets do almost all the work on board, from serving the food to painting the ship. It is all in the day's routine.





Keystone; Sport and General; Drawn by John A. May

American Officers in the Making for the Merchant Fleet

Top: "Seeing the sights" with a sextant class.
Center left: The training ship, Empire State.
Right: Sounding the calls in shipshape style.
Lower: Top hat or naval cap, ambassadors all.

Three Admirals Shift To New Posts of Duty

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Navy announced Aug. 12 that Rear Admiral Harry L. Brinser, President of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, had been ordered to duty as a member of the Navy General Board. His present post will be filled by Rear Admiral Yancey F. Williams, now Commander of the Special Service Squadron.

Admiral Williams will be succeeded in the command of the Special Service Squadron by Rear Admiral John W. Wilcox, Jr., now Chief of Staff and Aide to the President of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

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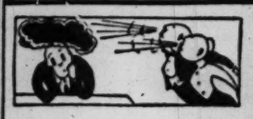

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George Hurls Challenge in Reply to President

WAYCROSS, Ga., Aug. 15 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George said today President Roosevelt's effort to unseat him made the great issue of the Georgia campaign the question whether the people of this or any other state are "capable of choosing their own servants."

"We answered that question once when Federal bayonets stood guard over our ballot boxes," he said, amid cheers from a crowd at the auditorium.

He made another reference to the Civil War with a description of Mr. Roosevelt's Barnesville appearance as "the second march through Georgia."

Senator George termed his almost unprecedented conflict with his President and Party leader an "uneven contest because we have given to our President enormous powers."

"But I have no fear," he said, referring to his race with Lawrence S. Camp, Roosevelt-indorsed New Dealer who is one of his three opponents.

Described by Mr. Roosevelt as out of touch with "broad objectives of the Party and the Government," the Senator declared he had supported "most of the major reform measures of the past six years."

"I know the President of the United States has, like all human being, sometimes received misinformation . . . and all men in high places are sometimes given misinformation for the purpose of advancing the interests of those who furnish that information.

"I want to pause long enough to make it plain that I haven't taken the command of Dr. C. H. Foreman, the interracial representative in our Interior Department, and if my return to the Senate depends upon the approval of Tom Corcoran, Benny Cohen, and Dr. Foreman or Dr. Marvin McIntyre, I don't want to go back to the Senate.

"I wear as a badge of honor and will wear it to the end of my days the condemnation of the Communist Party at its tenth annual convention in May of this year.

"I wear as a badge of honor the condemnation of Labor's Non-Partisan League—so called— . . . that communistic group of John L. Lewis."

He charged the head of the Non-Partisan League "demanded" he vote for the Supreme Court bill, but "I told him I regarded the court as the repository" of the American form of government.

The Senior Senator, first incumbent the President has openly opposed, continued: "The issues raised in this campaign overshadow the minor questions heretofore presented to the people of Georgia. The issues are:

1. The white Democrats of Georgia are capable of choosing their own representatives.
2. The Federal power cannot be rightly used to elect and defeat any candidate in a sovereign State for any office solely in the keeping of the people of that State.
3. The Democratic Party is not, and cannot become, a one-man party. It must allow freedom of opinion and speech if it is to remain a true liberal party."

Of All Things . . . !

Here to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Automobiles of 35 years ago are being revived in this city by the Horseless Carriage Club of San Jose. The newly formed organization with Edward A. Strohmaier as President is exhibiting five old models consisting of a 1903 International surrey, 1904 Ford roadster, 1906 Jackson phaeton, 1907 Maxwell cab, and a 1909 Hudson hack.

Capable of attaining speed of 10 and 12 miles an hour, the old cars will be offered for use in fiestas, carnivals, and club parades.

When the owners of the old models appeared in their linen dusters at the Division of Motor Vehicles for licenses, they caused considerable amazement among registration officials. In many cases the clerks were obliged to take the word of the owners in certifying the cars.

The Horseless Carriage Club of San Jose will meet twice a month, and will devote time to increasing membership and to mechanical problems.

Book Treasures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Treasures other than knowledge often lie hidden within the covers of books, Chalmers Hadley, Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, discovered recently when he received a midnight call from a patron telling that she had left a valuable bond in a book she returned.

The bond was recovered as many other unique articles have been, according to Mr. Hadley.

"That bulge in a book, like a fresh mound of dirt over a buried treasure, has yielded a wide assortment of things from dollar bills to love letters, and from hairpins to false teeth," declared Mr. Hadley. "The list of articles found in our books here recently include such things as portraits, valentines, grocery lists, gloves, pencils, school reports, pressed flowers, personal bills, compacts, address books, notebooks, and letters. People certainly do use queer book marks and do resort to very transient 'strong boxes.'"

The Village Smithy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS Ohio — Another proof that "old dobbin" is still very much with us, Blacksmiths have 20 sons and daughters attending Ohio State University, while only six report their fathers are chauffeurs.

Some other interesting facts come out of a parental-occupation survey of Ohio students. Farmers top the list, with one in every eight or a total of 2,223. Next come salesmen, school officials, merchants, railway employes, public employees, and professional engineers. Two students say their fathers are detectives, four sailors, seven missionaries, and eight well drillers.

Not Near Enough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSWELL, Ga.—Finding that his new home is six feet outside of the city limits, Mayor C. P. Vaughn of Roswell has tendered his resignation.

The city charter specifies that a Mayor must live within the city and rather than give up his new house, Mr. Vaughn, five times mayor of this small town close to Atlanta, has given up his job. City Council accepted his resignation.

Meteoric Metaphors

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — Prof. Charles F. Mercer admits one of his University of South Carolina students has taught him something.

He said the student wrote on an examination paper that the depth of the earth's atmosphere is measured by "falling metaphors."

Berry Case Edges TVA Inquiry Into Secondary Place

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Berry marble case today shoved the TVA power "yardstick" into the background of the congressional investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Indications were that detailed information on power rates may not come before the Committee for several weeks, giving engineers and auditors time to compile figures and facts.

James Lawrence Fly, TVA General Counsel, was on call for additional testimony on the manner in which the Authority handled the claims of Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee and his associates for damages to marble holdings in the Norris Dam Area.

After Mr. Fly, the investigators were scheduled to hear Senator Berry's associates in the marble case. Senator Berry was expected to appear tomorrow.

Mr. Fly testified yesterday that Senator Berry was "just a country boy trying to pull a city slicker trick" in the claims for damages to his lease holdings. The leases were condemned last winter as having no commercial value.

The attorney said that while Senator Berry never mentioned a definite value on his property, "he talked expansively in terms of millions."

Representative Thomas Jenkins (R) of Ohio questioned Mr. Fly closely on the conciliation agreement, which Mr. Fly said he drafted in such a way that it did not entangle the Authority.

"Didn't you draw up an illegal contract with a premeditated plan not to hold to it if you lost before a conciliator?" asked Mr. Jenkins.

"Not entirely," Mr. Fly replied. "And the word 'unenforceable' is much better than 'illegal.'"

The attorney asserted the Berry interests forced the Authority into condemnation proceedings, adding "if they hadn't stuck their necks up we could have gone on and flooded the land and said nothing about it."

One of 'Blue' to Fly U. S.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — H. Elsworth Bennett, Civil War veteran, said here he would fly across the United States next month to attend the national American Legion convention in Los Angeles. He plans to stop off in Des Moines for the G. A. R. convention Sept. 5.

New Englanders Scale Mt. Robson, 12,972-Foot Peak

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 16 (CP)—Canadian National Railways officials said yesterday a party of seven climbers scaled Mount Robson, 12,972-foot peak that reaches higher than any other in the Canadian Rockies.

The week-end climbing party included Fritz Wiesner, New York, Chap Cranmer, Dartmouth College student, Miss Christine Reid of Boston, and Elizabeth Knowlton, Springfield, Mass.

The ascent was made on the south face from Kinney Lake in 12 hours. A blizzard slowed the descent, a 13-hour ordeal.

Miss Knowlton and the other mountain climbers spent two weeks in the Columbia ice field camp of the Alpine Club of Canada.

For several weeks before the actual ascent was attempted, the party camped near the foot of the mountain, mapping out their course in a series of exploration hikes and climbs.

Prevalence of storms and consequent danger of avalanches made them decide against attempting the more difficult ascent up the mountain's north face. The party said the blizzard through which they made their descent was the most difficult part of the expedition.

The second rope was led by Eric Brooks and included Fred Parkes and Mrs. Brooks, all of Vancouver.

'A Long, Long Road

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 16 (CP)—Members of the United States 75 Highway Association, founded to campaign for a highway of 1,720 miles from Winnipeg to Galveston, Texas, gathered here yesterday for the tenth annual convention.

Manitoba members met with delegates from Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and North and South Dakota with the view of promting tourist trade and continued friendly relations between Canada and the United States.

Fashion Forecast: Dainty Frocks of Skim Milk

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fashion experts soon may suggest: "Wear skim milk suits and dresses."

The Agriculture Department hinted as much in an announcement that its natural scientists have developed a process of making synthetic wool from casein, a by-product of skim milk.

The new fiber, the Department said, has a chemical composition similar to wool. It was described as faintly yellow, closely resembling the best grade of thoroughly washed and carded Merino wool.

The process was developed by Stephen P. Gould and Earl O. Whittier of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Although commercial production costs have not been definitely determined, the natural scientists said they believed the fiber could be priced on a par with rayon, a synthetic silk made from vegetable fibers. Rayon is selling from about 50 cents a pound. Wool is from 25 to 30 cents a pound higher.

Rayon plants might manufacture synthetic wool merely by using casein instead of cellulose and changing chemical solutions, experts said.

The Department observed that because of an almost unlimited supply of skim milk, it would be possible to produce as much as a billion pounds of the synthetic wool annually.

Italy's 'Milk Wool'

In Italy, where a somewhat different process for making casein fiber was announced three years ago, production is already on a commercial scale. Most of the fabrics, however, are half synthetic fiber and half wool.

To make the fiber, casein is softened in water and dissolved in a solution of caustic alkali. It becomes a thick, sticky mass and is carefully worked into the proper consistency by aging, adding modifying agents, and diluting. The mass is then forced through multiple spinnerets of the sort used in making rayon. The fibers are separated and hardened in an acid bath containing formaldehyde and modifiers.

The fiber produced in this way has a chemical composition almost identical with wool except for a lower sulphur content. It has the characteristic fine kink of natural wool and may be blended with it. Because the fibers are smooth, rather than scaly like natural wool fibers, they cannot be felted. For the same reason, however, the synthetic fiber does not shrink as much as wool. By varying the acid bath in manufacture, the fiber may be made either soft or harsh to the touch. The softer grades, while not as strong, make up into knitted garments which can be worn next to a sensitive skin which cannot tolerate knitted wool. Both the fineness and length of the synthetic fiber may be regulated in the manufacturing process.

Today most skim milk remains on the farm where it is used in feeding hogs and calves. Manufacture of casein is definitely a factory process, which means that farmers would have to haul their milk to market. Whether or not the skim milk will be more valuable as feed or as fiber, remains to be determined. The production of milk for casein alone would not be profitable, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Palestine Pavilion at N. Y. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Work is already well under way on the preparation of exhibits to be sent from here for the Jewish Palestine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

The plans for the Pavilion have recently been made public here by A. Idelson, Director of the Levant Fair in Tel Aviv and A. El Hanani, Chief Architect of the Levant Fair, who have recently returned from New York. The Pavilion will provide an illuminating cross-section of activities and achievements in Palestine.

The building, in the designing of which Mr. El Hanani was assisted by N. Lindheim, an American architect now resident in Tel Aviv, and Lee Simonson of New York, is to be modern in design, but its general arrangement of a central building with two wings surrounding a rectangular courtyard follows ancient Palestinian building concepts. The pavilion is to stand near the central esplanade of the exhibition grounds, and is to include a central two-storied building, divided into five halls, and two wings containing three and two halls, respectively.

A great Menorah—the symbolic seven-branched candlestick—atop a 70-foot high pillar in front of the building is to serve as the emblem of the pavilion. Three bronze sculptures representing Natural Science, Agriculture, and Crafts are to surmount the entrance to the central two-storied building.

On entering, the visitor will find himself in a vestibule paneled with slabs of Palestine marble and basalt. This vestible is to contain a memorial plaque to the pioneers. A sunken square in front of the plaque is to be filled with wreaths and flowers and a flame of remembrance is to be kept burning continually. A great steel tablet on the wall, engraved with all the major dates in the history of Palestine from Abraham to the present time, will introduce the visitor to the theme of the pavilion.

The various halls will be devoted to the steps in resettlement and reclamation, agricultural development, urban Palestine, industry, culture, health, and social progress.

The inner courtyard of the pavilion will be planted with trees and flowers as far as possible similar to Palestine flora.

Houses Built of Waste Ashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A social welfare officer in the employ of the Union Government in the Transvaal has discovered that waste ashes form a valuable material for inexpensive house-building. The material used comprises 95 per cent ashes, 5 per cent sand and cement, with soap acting as water-proofing material.

A specimen building of six rooms with bathroom, timber floors, mosquito netting and veranda complete, was built by three unskilled laborers for £215. The waste material is used in liquid form in molds. It solidifies quickly, and technical experts, Government analysts, builders, and architects who have seen the building have praised it highly.

The new material has been shown to stand the same pressure as bricks, and is said to be vermin-proof and can resist changes of temperature. After a heavy rainfall in the locality where this experimental house stands, it was found to have remained dry and warm. In view of the huge building schemes by municipalities with State aid it is estimated that the use of ashes instead of brick and motor would save some millions of pounds.

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Roosevelt Warns Those Who Expect Utopia in Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—In a nation-wide radio speech, tinged with politics, President Roosevelt paid tribute to the Social Security Act as a major step toward the conquering of "the nation-wide frontier of insecurity, of human want and fear."

The President's address delivered from the White House was directed specifically to a group of officials dining here to celebrate the third anniversary of the law. To the ear untrained to politics it was only a 15-minute appraisal of the accomplishments of the law thus far.

But observers here read politics into:

(1) The honor paid David J. Lewis, New Deal senatorial candidate in Maryland, whom the President listed at the head of Congress sponsors of the Social Security Law; and (2) the warning to the country not to be "misled by those who advocate short-cuts to utopia or fantastic financial schemes."

Lewis Wastes No Time

Mr. Lewis was quick to make political capital of the President's bouquet. Immediately following the President's speech, he left the celebration to take the microphone and chide his opponent Senator Millard E. Tydings, for his non-committal vote of "present" on the Social Security Bill.

Named by the President along with Mr. Lewis as "pioneers in the cause of social security" were Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina.

"They deserve and have the gratitude of us all for this service to mankind," the President declared.

Coupling a review of accomplishments with a demand for further widening of the Act, President Roosevelt pointed especially to the need of a plan for liberalizing and extending the old-age insurance system to provide benefits for wives, widows and orphans and "for extending to the people of this country more adequate health and medical services and also to afford the people of this country some protection against the economic losses arising out of ill health."

Evades Live Issues

He made no reference to the possibility of either social security tax reduction or a change in the reserve method of paying old age pensions—both live issues at the present time.

The President was introduced briefly by Senator Wagner speaking from the hotel room where the anniversary dinner was held. The Social Security Law, the Senator said, "Lays claim not to perfection but to progress."

More than 27,500,000 wage-earners have earned credits toward unemployment benefits and 40,000,000 have made application for old-age insurance since the law became effective, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board Chairman, told the diners. About 1,000,000 temporarily unemployed are now getting benefit checks averaging $10 a week in the 28 states now paying unemployment benefits, he reported. Within the next 11 months, the other 20 states will have reached the benefit-paying stage.

Other speakers included Secretary Perkins, Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and Josephine Roche, Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Frank Bane, Executive Secretary of the Social Security Board was toastmaster.

Patriotism in Phone Book

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Always patriotic are the Sons of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania Society. The new telephone book lists their number as Atlantic 1776.

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Oxford Acquires a New Mascot

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Master Testudo Meets His Foster Parents and Three Undergraduates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the personal column of The Times there appeared this notice:

"TESTUDO.—On May 28, 1938, at Oriel College, Oxford, to Georgina, wife of O. C. Testudo—a son (Whalley George)."

Thereupon Oriel College was deluged with circulars of perambulators and baby foods addressed to O. C. Testudo, Esq. They all came, however, from tradesmen unfamiliar with Latin. Those acquainted with this ancient language were aware that testudo means tortoise, and so awaited developments. In this they showed wisdom, for what had happened was that Mr. George Whalley, a Canadian undergraduate of the College, had purchased a small tortoise in the public market, and added it to the two tortoises (bearing the College colors) which Oriel already boasts. Mr. Whalley is seen in the center of this group of three, cheerfully contemplating the new arrival making friends with his foster parents.

President's Address on the Security Act

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech last night on the Social Security Program follows:

The Social Security Act is three years old today. This is a good vantage point from which to take a long look backward to its beginnings, to cast an appraising eye over what it has accomplished so far, and to survey its possibilities of future growth.

Five years ago the term "Social Security" was new to American ears. Today it has significance for more than 40,000,000 men and women workers whose applications for old-age insurance accounts have been received; this system is designed to assure them an income for life after old age retires them from their jobs.

It has significance for more than 27,500,000 men and women wage-earners who have earned credits under state unemployment insurance laws which provide half wages to help bridge the gap between jobs.

It has significance for the needy men, women and children receiving assistance and for their families—at least 2,300,000 all told; with this cash assistance 1,700,000 old folks are spending their last years in surroundings they know and with people they love; more than 600,000 dependent children are being taken care of by their own families; and about 40,000 blind people are assured of peace and security among familiar voices.

It has significance for the families and communities to whom expanded public health and child welfare services have brought added protection, and it has significance for all of us who, as citizens, have at heart the security and the well-being of this great democracy.

No Undue Pride

These accomplishments of three years are impressive, yet we should not be unduly proud of them. Our Government in fulfilling an obvious obligation to the citizens of the country has been doing so only because the citizens require action from their representatives. If the people, during these years, had chosen a reactionary administration or a "do nothing" Congress, social security would still be in the conversational stage—a beautiful dream which might come true in the dim distant future.

But the underlying desire for personal and family security was nothing new. In the early days of colonization and through the long years following, the worker, the farmer, the merchant, the man of property, the preacher, and the idealist came here to build, each for himself, a stronghold for the things he loved. The stronghold was his home: the things he loved and wished to protect were his family, his material and spiritual possessions.

His security, then as now, was bound to that of his friends and his neighbors.

But as the Nation has developed, as invention, industry and commerce have grown more complex, the hazards of life have become more complex. Among an increasing host of fellow citizens, among the often intangible forces of giant industry, man has discovered that his individual strength and wits were no longer enough. This was true not only of the worker at shop bench or ledger; it was true also of the merchant or manufacturer who employed him. Where heretofore men had turned to neighbors for help and advice, they now turned to Government.

Now this is interesting to consider. The first to turn to Government, the first to receive protection from Government, were not the poor and the lowly—those who had no resources other than their daily earnings—but the rich and the strong. Beginning in the Nineteenth Century, the United States passed protective laws designed, in the main, to give security to property owners, to industrialists, to merchants and to bankers. True, the little man often profited by this type of legislation; but that was a by-product rather than a motive.

Workers Find Their Power

Taking a generous view of the situation, I think it was not that Government deliberately ignored the working man but that the working man was not sufficiently articulate to make his needs and his problems known. The powerful in industry and commerce had powerful voices, both individually and as a group. And whenever they saw their possessions threatened, they raised their voices in appeals for Government protection.

It was not until workers became more articulate through organization that protective labor legislation was passed. While such laws raised the standards of life, they still gave no assurance of economic security. Strength or skill or arm or brain did not guarantee a man a job; it did not guarantee him a roof; it did not guarantee him the ability to provide for those dependent upon him or to take care of himself when he was too old to work.

Long before the economic blight of the depression descended on the nation, millions of our people were living in wastelands of want and fear. Men and women too old and infirm to work either depended on those who had but little to share, or spent their remaining years within the walls of a poorhouse. Fatherless children early learned the meaning of being a burden to relatives or to the community. Men and women, still young, but discarded as gainful workers, were drained of self-confidence and self-respect.

The millions of today want, and have a right to, the same security their forefathers sought—the assurance that with health and the willingness to work they will find a place for themselves in the social and economic system of the time.

Because it has become increasingly difficult for individuals to build their own security single-handed, Government must now step in and help them lay the foundation stones, just as Government in the past has helped lay the foundation of business and industry. We must face the fact that in this country we have a rich man's security and a poor man's security and that the Government owes equal obligations to both. National security is not a half and half matter: it is all or none.

Must Help All Classes

The Social Security Act offers to all our citizens a workable and working method of meeting urgent present needs and of forestalling future needs. It utilizes the familiar machinery of our Federal-State Government to promote the common welfare and the economic stability of the Nation.

The Act does not offer anyone, either individually or collectively, an easy life—nor was it ever intended so to do. None of the sums of money paid out to individuals in assistance or insurance will spell anything approaching abundance. But they will furnish that minimum necessary to keep a foothold; and that is the kind of protection Americans want.

What we are doing is good. But it is not good enough. To be truly national, a social security program must include all those who need its protection. Today many of our citizens are still excluded from old-age insurance and unemployment compensation because of the nature of their employment. This must be set aright; and it will be.

Some time ago I directed the Social Security Board to give attention to the development of a plan for liberalizing and extending the old-age insurance system to provide benefits for wives, widows and orphans. More recently, a national health conference was held at my suggestion to consider ways and means of extending to the people of this country more adequate health and medical services and also to afford the people of this country some protection against the economic losses arising out of ill health.

I am hopeful that on the basis of studies and investigations now under way, the Congress will improve and extend the Law. I am also confident that each year will bring further development in Federal and State social security legislation—and—that is as it should be. One word of warning, however. In our efforts to provide security for all of the American people, let us not allow ourselves to be misled by those who advocate short cuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes.

Still Long Way to Go

We have come a long way. But we still have a long way to go. There is still today a frontier that remains unconquered—An America unreclaimed. This is the great, the nation-wide frontier of insecurity, or human want and fear. This is the frontier—the America—we have set ourselves to reclaim.

This third anniversary would not be complete if I did not express the gratitude of the Nation to those splendid citizens who so greatly helped me in making social security legislation possible and to those patriotic men and women, both employers and employees, who in their daily activities are today making social security work.

First of all, to the first woman who has ever sat in the Cabinet of the United States—Miss Frances Perkins—then and now the Secretary of Labor. Then to the unselfish commission of men and women who, in 1934, devoted themselves to the almost superhuman task of studying all manner of American problems, of examining legislation already attempted in other nations, and of co-ordinating the whole into practical recommendations for legislative action.

Finally, I thank publicly, as I have so often thanked them privately, four men who have had long and distinguished careers in the public service—Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is known as one of the American pioneers in the cause of social security; Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who also was long its advocate; Senator Harrison of Mississippi, and Congressman Doughton of North Carolina, who carried the bill successfully through the Senate and the House of Representatives. They deserve and have the gratitude of all of us for this service to mankind!

President's Route On Trip to Canada

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged today to leave Washington shortly after 1 p. m. (E. S. T.) tomorrow for his visit to Canada.

The President's special train will pass through Baltimore, Md.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Renova, Emporium, and Buffalo, N. Y. It will reach Buffalo about midnight.

From Buffalo, Mr. Roosevelt will proceed into Canada, reaching Kingston, Ontario, about 9 a. m. (E. S. T.).

After receiving an honorary degree from Queens University, the President will motor to a ceremony dedicating an international bridge connecting Collins Landing, N. Y., and Ivy Lea, Canada. Premier Mackenzie King of Canada probably will accompany Mr. Roosevelt on the motor trip.

After the ceremony Mr. Roosevelt will return on his special train to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home, where he is expected to remain until the latter part of August.

Windsor to Drop Cattle

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 16 (CP)—The Duke of Windsor is going out of the cattle business on his 3,000 acre "E. P. Ranch," near High River, Alberta. W. L. Carlyle, ranch manager, said the shorthorn herd of about 135 head, would be auctioned Sept. 30. "We will continue with horses, sheep, and ponies," said Mr. Carlyle.

Czech Council Finds Maneuvers Chiefly 'Gesture'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 16—The Supreme War Council, which normally meets about three times a year, held its periodical meeting today, when it is understood that the possible effect of Germany's military and air maneuvers was the principal topic of discussion.

The general feeling here is that these maneuvers do not mean war but are to be regarded primarily as a show of force intended to impress this State and the Western Democracies with the futility of opposing Germany's claims. The fact, however, that the Czechs are prepared to resist is considered a strong argument against anything untoward happening just now.

In this connection, five Cabinet Ministers stressed the impossibility of concessions which would endanger the sovereignty and integrity of the Czechoslovak State, in speeches delivered during the week end. All five also emphasized the country's military preparedness and strength in an emergency.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Railways Rudolf Bechyne, speaking at Brünn, in Moravia, declared that if the question of war or peace concerned only Czechoslovakia then the answer would be eternal peace. But it concerned not only Prague but also "a great nation on the frontiers passing through a revolution, the aims of which are not clear."

Defending democratic principles, Mr. Bechyne continued, "our whole national existence contradicts the statement that democracy is an incompetent instrument for national affairs, that what is done elsewhere from fear of concentration camps is done here voluntarily from love of freedom and love of the nation."

Meanwhile, the Government has decided that a week-end manifesto in which the Czech Officers' Association urged no concessions represented an expression of "editorial opinion" rather than the views of the officers themselves. Individual members of the association will not therefore be punished, but it is understood that the editor and publisher of the Military Gazette will be charged under the Act for Defense of the Republic with publishing something that has already been banned by the censor.

Another development which attracted attention was the telegram of condolence sent by Field Marshal Hermann Göring in the name of German airmen in connection with the Czechoslovak air liner crash in Baden. This act of courtesy was specially appreciated in the present tense atmosphere.

Jobs Insurance In Belgium Shows Steady Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Compulsory unemployment insurance has been introduced in Belgium. The number of insured is estimated at 2,150,000, of which there are 1,700,000 laborers, 300,000 office clerks and shop assistants and 150,000 public officials.

In July the number of unemployed amounted to about 150,000, as compared with some 100,000 in July, 1937. Under present conditions unemployment relief will call for an expenditure of 983,000,000 francs (about $33,0000,000) in 1938, or 50 per cent more than in 1937, when obligatory unemployment insurance had not been introduced.

It is estimated that unemployment relief in 1939 will require 1,320,000,000 francs. To this must be added the much increased cost of administration under the new insurance system, which brings the total expenditure for the Belgian unemployment relief system up to 1,500,000,000 francs.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

was the fact that it was essential for Rumania to have a strong government to get the country ready to face possible eventualities in the international sphere.

But the very fact that these possible eventualities had been realized in time was regarded as the best way of preventing them from coming about.

The danger point at the moment, of course, is Czechoslovakia, but a very highly placed German recently told an English visitor that he was really more interested in Memel than in the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia. It would, therefore, be quite wrong to assume that the powers that be in Germany mean to push matters to an extreme against Czechoslovakia this autumn just because the German propaganda machine is at the moment trying to intimidate the Czechoslovak Nation, the propaganda machine is under complete Governmental control and its role at the moment in the opinion of diplomatic circles is to keep the chancelleries of Europe as uneasy as possible—a task which does not include the necessity of actual conflict.

Pennsylvania Seeks New Land for 'Spuds'

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania farmers will establish a "spud" laboratory in the mountains near Coudersport and call it "Camp Potato."

The agricultural work center, located on a plateau near the State's northern border, will be dedicated Aug. 17 as a site for experiments in converting scrub mountain land to a profitable use in growing potatoes.

Boys assigned by the National Youth Administration will carry on the work under the supervision of state agricultural officials.

The Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers Association and the State Department of Agriculture have joined forces to promote the project. The workers will experiment with 25,000 specimens of seedlings to find the type best adapted to mountain soil that is usually unproductive.

Yugoslavia: One Nation or Three?

Croats demand equality in big demonstration—Events seen as moving to definite action.

Dr. Matchek confers with Serb leaders on plan to unite opposition to Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—Speaking to a large crowd of Croatians who had gathered before Dr. Vlatko Matchek's house here on the recent occasion of his anniversary and name day, the leader of the Croatian "nation" said: "Heretofore we have tried to obtain liberty and equality by means of an agreement with Belgrade, and we shall make one more attempt at such an agreement. If that fails, we shall gain our ends by ourselves."

This is the strongest statement on this question that Dr. Matchek has yet made. It is regarded as a sort of ultimatum, at least a warning that the Croatians will eventually use more determined methods in their fight for equality.

Dr. Matchek has also recently published and is secretly distributing a book about the extreme economic discrimination to which he claims the Croatians are subjected. In it he says that Croatia is treated incomparably worse than it was by the Hapsburgs and urges all his fellow countrymen to fight for the day of victory when every "trace of Belgrade hegemony shall have vanished."

Croatian Demonstration

All this is against the law and might be called high treason. And there was more. For two hours a line of Croatian men and women marched carrying party flags. Dr. Matchek's party is forbidden by law, yet groups of men and women marched publicly through the second city of Yugoslavia, waving huge party emblems, with inscriptions showing where they were from.

Zagreb and Croatia generally were profusely adorned with Croatian national flags, while not a Yugoslav flag was to be seen. Even official Zagreb municipal institutions hung out large Croatian banners. The crowd carried little flags on which was written, "Long live free Croatia."

Threat of Action Cheered

It should be pointed out also that one of the chief features of the celebration was a review of the "Peasant Guards." This is nothing less than a revolutionary army—in folk uniform, infantrymen, cyclists, motorcyclists, and cavalrymen. As they passed, the crowds hilariously cheered and some shouted, "Long live the Croatian army!"

Nearly 1,000 mounted "guards" passed in review. It is certain that as a military force this peasant army is not formidable. It is a badly organized, practically unarmed band of little farmers, and could not withstand regular troops. But from the political point of view it is important. The Croatian masses are far more radical than Dr. Matchek. They demand some drastic action. They are as bitterly opposed to the present Yugoslav regime as the Sudeten Germans are to the Prague regime. What they most liked in Dr. Matchek's speech was his threat of direct action.

In the course of this anniversary celebration, meetings were held in every Croatian city and bonfires were built on hilltops.

There are signs that events may be moving toward a more definite action. At the coming elections an opposition campaign is to be held throughout the whole of Yugoslavia.

Foreign events also greatly influence developments here. The Government of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch is near to the Rome-Berlin axis. Certain powers would like to win Yugoslavia's support for an international combination designed to prevent Germany's penetration of south-east Europe. However, unless the "Croatian problem" is solved, Yugoslavia represents a far from powerful force. With Croatia in revolt Yugoslavia is largely powerless, so outside influence is likely to be brought to bear to bring about harmony in Yugoslavia.

Lenient Policies Pledged to Croats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

A lenient policy toward the Croatians recently was enunciated by the Rev. Anton Korosheitz, Yugoslav Minister of Interior. "We are interpreting the laws liberally," he said, "and allowing a large degree of freedom."

There are five Crotian organizations, the political movement under Dr. Vlatko Matchek, he pointed out—an economic movement; a cultural institution; a workers' union, and a "defense society." As a general rule, only the last comes into conflict with the law and the police have been instructed to dissolve all "defense companies."

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 16—The political future of this "nation of three nations" in which ambitions of Serb, Croat, and Slovene still need reconciliation, may be gravely affected by a move which gives new unity to the opposition to the present Yugoslav Government.

This opposition — bringing the Croats together with the "opposition Serbs" who take issue with the predominantly Serbian Administration—has been signalized by the visit to Belgrade of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croatians. It is the first visit of the Croat chieftain to this capital as the guest of the Serbs since five Croatian deputies were shot in the Belgrade Parliament ten years ago.

In January, 1929, Dr. Matchek was called to Belgrade by King Alexander for a political conference, but he made such categorical demands for Croatian autonomy that the King immediately imposed a dictatorship and tried to suppress the expression of Croatian patriotism. Subsequently Dr. Matchek was arrested. Following King Alexander's assassination, Dr. Matchek paid another fruitless visit to Belgrade for a conference with Prince Paul.

Boycott Favored

Since that time most Croats have favored boycotting the Belgrade Government.

Now, however, the Croat leader has come here to return the visit which Serbian opposition leaders made last year in Croatia. Dr. Matchek was given an enthusiastic reception by thousands of Serbs and he has had several conferences with the leading members of the Serbian Agrarian, Radical, and Democratic Parties, all of which bitterly are opposed to the present regime of Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch.

The chief purpose of Dr. Matchek's visit is to prepare a common, countrywide opposition campaign for the parliamentary elections which will probably be held within the next few months. The opposition Serbian Parties have agreed with Dr. Matchek on the method for solving the Croatian problem by establishing local self-government for the various racial groups in the country. All opposition leaders advocate the suspension of the present constitution imposed by King Alexander's dictatorial regime, the election of a Constitutional Assembly, and the reorganization of the State.

Appeal for Freedom

They jointly exhorted their followers to free themselves from the "unpatriotic, despotic Yugoslav regime" in an appeal issued after a conference.

"We Croats," Dr. Matchek said, "are in exactly the same position in Yugoslavia as the Slovaks in Czechoslovakia. Croats and Slovaks are being denied their constitutional rights under which, 20 years ago, they agreed to establish a new country."

Addressing a crowd of several thousands from the balcony of a Belgrade home, Dr. Matchek demanded a constitutional, democratic Government.

It is thought that Dr. Matchek's visit may further the cause of real Yugoslav unity on such a basis, but this is not certain. Some observers believe the majority of Serbs in the coming elections may vote for Premier Stoyadinovitch rather than for the opposition, while many extreme Croatians are opposed to placing Dr. Matchek in a position where he would have to co-operate under any conditions with the present Belgrade regime.

Selecting Hines Trial Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

court recessed, six jurors had been selected and immediately locked up in a hotel. Up until approximately 4 p. m. yesterday no juror had been selected and Mr. Dewey used up 12 of the 24 peremptory challenges permitted each side, and Mr. Stryker 11. In the next two hours, however, selection progressed rapidly.

The six jurors were sworn in by Justice Pecora before they were sent to the hotel, where they will be locked up for the duration of the trial, save when they are in court.

Wide Implications

Despite Mr. Dewey's insistence that this is just another racket trial, New York newspapers are assigning their best writers to report it. Allocation of seats in the courtroom to the representatives of two foreign newspapers emphasizes the assertion of several papers that this is the greatest trial here in a decade. As basis for this appraisal of the case, it is being stressed that the following factors are involved in the Hines case:

1. An assault upon rackets and organized crime in New York City.
2. The effect of the testimony on Tammany Hall, which has sustained two bad defeats at the polls and is tottering under internecine warfare. The conviction of Mr. Hines on the Dewey charges would add to the Tammany wreckage and play directly into the hands of James A. Farley, Democratic National and State Chairman, in his work of reorganizing the downstate democracy.

Dewey's Political Future

3. The political future of Mr. Dewey, who is today face to face with his most important and highly publicized case. The strongest kind of a movement is now on to draft Mr. Dewey as the Republican candidate for Governor in the forthcoming November election, and should he win the Hines case he would be in a commanding position when the next Republican National Convention was held to pick a candidate for President.
4. Diminution of Mr. Dewey's rising fame in the event that Mr. Hines makes good his prediction that he will ride this "political" storm out.
5. A possible major blow at the practice of "fixing" high officials. It is significant that two cases are under way here today involving alleged "fixing" practice, one being the Hines case and the other the trial of William F. McGuinness, suspended Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, on charges of attempting to "fix" a perjury case. District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan is prosecuting the case.

German Reservists Share in Maneuvers Of Regular Army

BERLIN, Aug 16 (AP)—Thousands of German Reservists in Swastika-decorated uniforms yesterday reported for nation-wide maneuvers with the Regular Army—operations which military observers estimated would put between a half-million and a million men under arms.

Reichsführer Hitler witnessed part of the first day's operations on a visit to Jüterborg, 40 miles south of Berlin. The terse announcement of his presence gave no further details.

The first two weeks of the German reserve training period was expected to be devoted to fundamentals, with joint operations of new reserve divisions and standing army units to start about Sept. 1, reaching a peak before the middle of next month.

The maneuvers will be held sectionally and will not be simultaneous. Nor were all the Reserves called at one time. Government spokesmen were careful to explain that a simultaneous massing was avoided so as not to cause greater international uneasiness.

Berlin citizens found placards at suburban bus stations announcing that Postal Department bus lines had been discontinued "temporarily."

There were reports from other sections that many motorized vehicles had been requisitioned. There was a shortage of gasoline, but this was ascribed officially to "unusually heavy travel in past weeks."

Champion Guide Title Decided in Nova Scotia

LAKE WILLIAMS, Nova Scotia (CP)—Willard Jack, youthful woodsman from Bear River, was crowned champion guide of Nova Scotia here Aug. 13, when he ousted Alan Hunt of Greenfield, from the title.

All last week guides from all parts of Nova Scotia competed in everything from making pancakes, and calling moose, to skeet shooting and canoe racing. Mr. Jack piled up 53 points, four more than Mr. Hunt.

Belgian War Games Mass 40,000 Men On Reich Border

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16 (AP)—Forty thousand Belgian soldiers were massed along the German frontier on Aug. 15 for maneuvers intended to prove this country will never become another Austria.

The Belgian war games, along both the Netherlands and German borders, will continue through Aug. 22.

The maneuvers will be the most spectacular ever held in this country. Belgium's peacetime soldiers form a highly mobile army.

Outwardly there is no apprehension in the country regarding the giant maneuvers going on in Germany.

The Chief of the General Staff, General Van Den Bergen, and his officers will arrive at Malmedy, near the border, to greet foreign military attachés attending the games and to lay a wreath on a memorial to fallen German soldiers.

King Leopold, in Switzerland for a vacation, will return Friday to attend the German memorial ceremony.

Urban Residential Construction Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that new dwelling construction in urban areas gained six-tenths of 1 per cent during the first six months of this year, compared with 1937.

Figures based on building permit reports from more than 2,100 cities showed declines of 5.4 and 2.7 per cent, respectively, in erection of one and two-family houses, while multi-family dwellings gained 16.5 per cent.

New construction included 75,906 single family homes, 7,180 two-family structures, and 36,962 units in multi-family dwellings.

California Leads in Gold

California led in the production of gold in 1937 with 1,169,491 ounces. Idaho led the production of silver with 19,556,118 ounces.

Agents Arrest 12 In Marijuana Raid

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Narcotic Agent Harold C. McKenney announced Aug. 12 the smashing of a Western New York marijuana ring with the arrest of 12 persons.

Arrests were made after a three-month investigation by special Federal agents, including two women, and City Police under Lieut. Oscar H. Dabritz, he said. More than 200 pounds of dried marijuana were seized. "We have definite information that these persons were engaged in the sale and traffic of the dope in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse and parts of Ontario, and that many of the sales, especially in Buffalo, were to girls and boys of high school age," Lieutenant Dabritz asserted.

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She Airs Her Views

Adelaide Hawley
Radio and News Reel Commentator

'Why, Hello,' Said Mark Hawley And Adelaide Completes Story

Behind the Microphone

One could say that Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hawley have the very best kind of careers. They do the same work in radio, and each handles it in a different way. Mr. Hawley is a news commentator. You may have heard Mrs. Hawley's voice a thousand times as "The Woman Reporter" on the Mutual network. Once—and you may have been amused at this — you heard Mr. Hawley's voice, "Pinch-hitting for the Woman Reporter." That was during an interval when Mrs. Hawley stayed at home to take care of the baby. But the baby grew older, and now the Hawleys are both back on the job. "And such a nice job. We lead such a stimulating life doing the bare essentials of our work that we practically never have to go to a night club for diversion. If we need music, we make it ourselves." They were both singers before they were news commentator and woman reporter, and they still are, both singers.

Mrs. Hawley is blonde, and tall for a girl—though whoever said girls shouldn't be tall is apparently lost in antiquity—and has one of the loveliest speaking voices to which you have ever listened. The voice is the result of having made herself a singer so she could go into the Metropolitan Opera. She is probably too modest, and was probably too hasty in reaching her conclusions, but anyway, she got a slight suspicion that the Metropolitan was not just waiting for her, so she swapped that idea for teaching music in a girl's college down South. Then, right in the middle of the depression, she decided she wanted to use her voice again to make herself some money, so she hastened up North and landed in New York with more enthusiasm than cash.

* * *

By some feat of prestidigitation she got a job with a girls' trio, to sing vaudeville engagements. And here's where the two paths began to converge. Mark Hawley had been in radio at 19, beginning in the classic way by doing announcing, sweeping, dusting, running errands, and what not, at a small local station. But he had a voice, too, and he had got to New York, and to eke out the income from radio jobs he had formed a glee club. "You should hear him sing 'Pagliacci,'" Mrs. Hawley put in, laughing but not joking. Well, the glee club had a job at the Paramount Theater in New York, and the girls' trio got a job singing, there, too, and Mark Hawley looked across the stage and there was a blonde girl named Adelaide, singing mighty pretty, and in due time he said "Why, hello," and so on and so on.

Mark Hawley was the "man's voice" for Pathe News. And one day one of the editors shot up out of his chair and said, "Hey, Mark! Know any gal we can get to be the voice for a sequence where the voice would have to be a woman's voice? It ought to be kind of hoity-toity, too. Know anybody?"

The blonde girl, in the girls' trio.

* * *

And so the girl began to be the voice for a newsreel. It was 1933, and the first time a woman's voice had been used, and she got $10 a reel for it.

"And somehow, both of us have been at it ever since." She does Metrotone News now. He still does Pathe. And they're both on the radio as commentators. And they both still sing. "But we stay at home and sing. We have frun, and Mark's repertoire has grown to three times the size it was when I first knew him—he says it's because he has me to play for him."

The little girl, Marcia, lives out on a farm in New Jersey, among the cows and chickens, the alfalfa, and the wonderful devotion of her maternal grandmother. The Hawleys go out week ends, and every time they go there are new animals. Two greyhounds, four turkeys, and so on and so on. Because the Hawleys think Marcia will probably want to go to college, and they'll want her to if she wants to, they've put in 70,000 fir and spruce trees. "The way things are going now, we're going to get our investment back in five years, and in 20 years we'll have all the rest we need, out of the returns from selling the trees for pulp. We thought it was more fun for us—not for everyone, I daresay, but for us, considering our tastes—to walk through our Christmas trees, then to spend our evenings leafing through insurance policies. Marcia and the Christmas trees are our insurance policies for the happy life."

White Collar Folk Go Out and Dig For Ozark Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—Kerosene lamps and tallow candles were enough for the Ozarks for generations, but they will not suffice for this day and age. If the younger people do not have the money with which to buy conveniences and innovations, and they can be obtained by hard manual work, then hard work they will do.

Around Lead Hill, Omaha, Everton, Bruno Pindall, St. Joe, and Hill Top, small rural communities in the north central Arkansas hill region, the Federal Government made a survey for a rural electric line covering 100 miles and serving 500 families. Cost of the material was estimated at $100,000; the labor at an equal amount.

"We will dig the postholes and string the wires," said a committee representing the business and professional men of these towns, "but we can't raise $100,000 to buy the material."

Such a courageous announcement resulted in a loan being made by the Government to a local power company to build the line. Under a hot August sun, doctors and lawyers, bankers and merchants are now keeping their promise.

A posthole a day for each worker, and there are 17 postholes to the mile, is keeping Ed Cole, project foreman, busy supervising the inexperienced diggers, but he says they are managing to make a straight, clean hole.

Meanwhile farmers on the ridges and in the valleys, who are not to be served by the new lines, are watching the work with an amused interest. They have never seen the "white collared" hill people do such hard work. Some of the farmers who live along the line are assisting in the work, though, and will share in the convenience of electric lights soon.

A special low rate has been given to all churches and schools in the several communities, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity to discard old-fashioned lighting systems. The men members of many of the churches worked out the cost of wiring and the women gave social dinners to help defray costs of light bulbs. One church is going to have a radio.

The sale of electric equipment is brisk, especially for refrigerators. There has been considerable discussion among some of the pioneers as to how heat, light, and ice can all come over the same wires.

U. S. Naval Cuts Called 'Useless'

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 16 (AP)—Naval reductions by the United States after 1922 cost $277,695,000 and had "no useful result," Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of United States Naval Operations, asserted before the Wisconsin Department of the American Legion here on Aug. 14.

Admiral Leahy, an Ashland native, termed the reductions "the greatest gesture ever made by a nation to the cause of peace." He declared the United States is forced to meet foreign armament increases "ship for ship and gun for gun in order to provide against the possibility of attack by aliens professing what seems to us strange philosophies of government. . . .

"To expect that modern diplomacy will safeguard the property of a nation is to expect too much. To believe in the efficacy of pacts and treaties to protect us against international brigandage is a dream of visionaries."

Daniel J. Doherty, National Legion Commander, asserted that many Americans were lost in the World War because of inadequate national defense.

Commander Doherty attacked Legion members who "joined with the idea of making the Legion the mouthpiece for advancement of personal gain. The Legion," he said, "is better off without this type of individual."

Both Admiral Leahy and Commander Doherty, dressed in full tribal costume, were made members of the Odanah Indian tribe.

Planes Delivered by 'Flying Freight' Plan

"Fly Away Field."

This symbol of aircraft sale, denoting the price at the factory field, is aviation's equivalent to the "FOB" of the automobile business. It also refers to the thrilling but efficient business of delivering commercial airplanes to the air transport companies of the Nation and abroad.

In 10 years delivery has grown from the haphazard crating or occasional cross-county hopping of orders to a routine process. In California's Los Angeles County, where more than half of the Nation's total of planes is made, delivery is a major industry.

In somewhat the same manner as locomotives must often be driven over other lines to reach the roads of their destination, so delivery flying involves sending new planes out over the airlines flown by commercial comapnies to the north, east, south (perhaps some day west) without interfering with their schedules.

Special Department

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, one of the two largest manufacturers in this aircraft center, has a special "flight-operations" department, although the factory field is less than a mile from Union Air Terminal, base of three transcontinental lines. Its "professional" system was required by the spectacular growth of business since the introduction of the "Electra" model, which first flew in February, 1934. By the end of that year, 10 had been delivered to commercial and private fliers. Improvements appeared in subsequent models, and up to June of this year nearly 250 deliveries had been made.

News in Aviation

For Lockheed customers in the United States not basing at Burbank, the company usually sells its models "FAF Las Vegas, Nev." This saves the 3 per cent California retail sales tax—quite an item on a $60,000 plane. In this method the new plane becomes an extra "section" of a regular passenger flight of Western Air Express to Las Vegas. Here the plane is turned over to the purchaser. The weather and radio service of the Federal Government are used just as if the new plane were in passenger service.

Direct to South America

Lockheeds bought by Central and South American lines are flown directly by way of Miami, Fla., or Mexico City, using the facilities of Pan American Airways. At some point along the way, the manufacturer's pilots give over the wheel (yes, the wheel) to the pilots of the purchasing company.

Many of the European orders are filled by flying the planes to New York terminals, such as North Beach, L. I., where the planes are dismantled, the parts covered in a rust-resisting compound, and the craft put aboard ship for the ocean crossing. For this type of delivery the bill is marked "CIF," lumping together such items as cost, insurance, freight, pilot service, and even the price of a return air ticket, first-class, for the Lockheed pilot.

So good has the Lockheed business been that the company recently sent Marshall Headle, chief of the plant's staff of seven test and delivery pilots, along with a Dutch shipment. After breaking-in the Dutch pilots, he traveled across the face of the globe doing service chores in Poland, Rumania, the East Indies, and Australia.

Most of the Lockheeds going to the East Indies and Australia are swung aboard ships at Los Angeles Harbor.

Probably the most spectacular Lockheed delivery was the sixth and last plane in an order from Polish Air Lines, "LOT." From Poland came five pilots who clambered aboard the ship at Burbank on May 13, flew to Las Vegas and had the notary public stamp the bill of sale. There they dipped good-bye to the Lockheed pilots and set off on a 16,500-mile flight to Warsaw via Mexico, South America, Africa, and Europe. Easy stages brought them to their destination, the home port of this 12-nation airway, in 24 days.

According to Robert Gross, Lockheed president, the undue hardships in foreign trade come on his fuselage sign painters, who must keep distinct the orders of "KNILM" (Koninklijke Nederlandsch-Indische Luchtvaart Maatschappij), the Netherland East Indies line from "KLM" (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij voor Nederland en Kolonien N. V.), the main line from Amsterdam to Batavia.

* * *

Writer Gets Air Job

Lauren D. Lyman, aviation writer for the New York Times, has been made an assistant to D. L. Brown, President of the United Aircraft Corporation, it has been announced at the Hartford offices of the company. Mr. Lyman will be stationed in New York.

* * *

Flying Boats Used

In its recent link from Seattle to Alaska, Pan American employs 16-passenger Sikorsky flying boats. The route is from the Naval Air Base in Seattle to Ketchikan. Then up 225 miles to Juneau over the Alaskan Island to a field at the foot of Mendenhall Glacier, the service connects with Pacific-Alaska's land planes from Juneau to Fairbanks, thence southwest to Flat and Bethel and west to Nome on the Bering Sea. The completed stage of the route connecting Alaska with the United States envisions use of the new four-engined stratosphere land planes being built by Boeing to connect up the mainland of the United States with its greatest possession by direct flight.

Amarillo News-Globe Prints 280-Page Paper

AMARILLO, Texas (AP)—The Amarillo News-Globe published Sunday, Aug. 14, its golden anniversary edition, a 280-page paper emphasizing western history.

The edition, which commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of Potter County, was the result of 14 years of planning. Publisher Gene Howe started planning the edition soon after he came to Amarillo from Kansas. Before starting actual production of the edition, Editor John McCarty took special history courses in college.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Berkshire Festival

By L. A. Sloper

Stockbridge, Mass.

There can be no doubt of the success of the fifth season of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, held for the first time in its new home at Tanglewood. Six concerts were given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky between Aug. 4 and 14. The attendance figures for the whole series are not available as these lines are written, but 19,000 persons attended the first three concerts, an average of more than 6,000. The listeners, moreover, expressed their pleasure not only by handclapping but by cheers.

And so far as Prof. Richard D. Fay, the expert from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is concerned, no fault is to be found with the acoustics as tested with the auditorium filled. "It is gratifying to be able to report," he said, "that the most optimistic predictions have been realized. The entire auditorium is free from dead spots and the reception of the music at every seat is found to be substantially perfect."

Substantial perfection would indeed be gratifying to find in any phase of human activity, but we must remember that substantial perfection in the reception of sound as sound, from the viewpoint of the natural scientist, and substantial perfection in the reception of sound in the form of music, from the viewpoint of the music lover, are not quite the same thing.

Undoubtedly the tones arrived, for the most part, at their destination, but they did not always sound as they should sound when representing the compositions that were listed on the programs. I mentioned this problem last week. Hearing of additional concerts has brought out other thoughts on the subject, both in confirmation and in modification of the opinion then expressed.

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It turned out that the strings playing alone are heard to much better advantage in this outdoor auditorium than in combination with the other instrumental choirs. Apparently their tone does not carry as well out of doors as the tone of the brass and percussion; that is, they cannot compete with the brass or the percussion. But the Mozart "Kleine Nachtmusik," played at the third concert with a delicacy and flexibility never surpassed in this listener's experience, came through with the utmost clarity and balance. Moreover, Debussy's "La Mer," which was an item of the second program, and Ravel's "Mother Goose" and Second "Daphnis and Chloe" suites were heard more satisfactorily than the Ninth Symphony had been. But in symphonies of Brahms and Sibelius, where there is not only heavy scoring but many a fortissimo passage, there was the same drowning out of the strings.

Nevertheless, it is quite possible that this shortcoming may be corrected, at least in part. In the first place, Dr. Koussevitzky may learn to temper his brass to the shorn strings. In the second place, he may be able, another year, to build up his string sections to full strength. For a check-up revealed that the string sections had been reduced to a greater degree than had been apparent at the first concert, with the chorus crowding the instruments together. There really were not enough strings to balance the other choirs even in a concert hall.

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Yet it remains doubtful, in the opinion of this observer, if the Festival can hope to reproduce in an open auditorium the actual effect of music in a hall. The playing of certain instruments out of doors under unfavorable climatic conditions presents great difficulties. The French horn in particular, an unreliable instrument under the best circumstances, is evidently all but impossible to handle under these extra handicaps. In really wet weather, the audience might keep dry, but the strings would be affected more than they are indoors.

Then there are distractions. Crickets and birds sing in competition with the instrumentalists. On the outer edges of the auditorium people think it permissible to move about and to whisper. And in all parts of the auditorium smoking is permitted during the performance. You cannot give proper attention to symphonic music with such disturbances. If an audience is not to be expected to be quiet, then you might as well play Pop Concert programs.

What Dr. Koussevitzky has played so far has been a selection from the standard repertory. This year he introduced concert versions of scenes from "Walküre" and "Siegfried." Otherwise he offered, in addition to the works already mentioned, such matters as Schumann's "Spring" Symphony, the Beethoven "Pastoral," the Tchaikovsky "Pathétique," the Brahms Second and Fourth, the Sibelius First. It must be confessed that there was nothing here to draw a seasoned symphony-goer to the Berkshire hills in summer. The most recent works on the six programs were the Copland "Music for the Theater," composed in 1925, and Prokofieff's "Lieutenant Kije" suite, from some film music written in 1933. The Copland item is mildly amusing but already dated. The Prokofieff is witty but not very substantial.

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Possibly, later, Dr. Koussevitzky will be able to inject more modern or more novel ingredients. At present, presumably, he feels that with an audience composed in considerable part of persons to whom symphonic music is not a regular diet he cannot advance too rapidly. This of course leaves the concerts somewhere between radio and the concert hall. Certainly it is better to hear music at first hand, even out of doors, than to hear it in mechanical transmission, and for those with no better means of listening, this series is admirable. It offers much less to those who are in the habit of hearing symphony concerts regularly in the winter. When the unpracticed part of the audience has been educated so that programs can be made more interesting, when the orchestra has been brought to full strength, when balance of parts under outdoor conditions has been achieved and when means have been found to overcome the added difficulties in playing out of doors, the Festival will take on an even wider interest.

Of other events held in connection with the Festival, I had the pleasure of attending two. One was a concert in a series being presented by the South Mountain String Quartet at the Temple of Music on South Mountain in Pittsfield, Mass. This series is one of the many musical beneficences of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

This concert was a delight. The South Mountain Quartet, now made up of Kathleen Parlow, Edwin Ideler, Conrad Held and Willem Willeke, plays with unanimity and with exceptional vitality. Hindemith's Quartet in F minor (op. 10) was done with full realization of its underlying romantic quality. In the Brahms Piano Quintet the Quartet was assisted by Gunnar Johansen, who instead of dominating the ensemble merged himself into it with musicianly understanding. Miss Parlow (an exceptionally gifted quartet leader) and Mr. Willeke also played with great virtuosity the Handel-Halvorsen Passacaglia.

Is it complained that this, too, is outdoors music? Not quite, for the Temple of Music is a building with four walls. Doors and windows are open, but the sound is retained within the walls. Incidentally, South Mountain always has the finest audience to be found; no disturbance here, except from an occasional airplane.

At the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge "Stage Door" was performed, with Jane Wyatt—who began her stage career at this theater in 1930—as guest star. The production was a close copy of that given on Broadway, as to both settings and direction. The performance was excellently timed and paced. The only outstanding player in it, apart from Miss Wyatt, was Miss Kathleen Slagle, a delightfully acidulous Susan.

(This is the second of two articles)

Hewett; Imogen Cunningham

Artists Who Appeared at the Bennington Festival of the Dance
Charles Weidman and Martha Graham (Above); Hanya Holm and Doris Humphrey (Below)

Bennington Curtain

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

The Bennington Festival of Modern Dance took its final curtain call in the State Armory on the evening of Aug. 10, when the second edition of the program by Charles Weidman and his concert and apprentice groups and Martha Graham, supported by a similar company, an actor, Houseley Stevens, Jr., and a summer student from the Ballet Caravan, Erick Hawkins, brought it to a close.

Next year the Bennington School of the Dance, with approximately the present faculty, will hold its six-weeks session at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., minus festival events.

Mills College is already renowned for an important summer session of its own, having courses in sculpture, painting, drawing, creative writing, French, music, drama, dance, and sports. The Bennington School visit, for one session only, will make its highly specialized personnel and program accessible to the large number of students and teachers up and down the West who are interested in the modern dance movement.

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What the summer of 1940 will bring forth is still open to conjecture. There are rumors of a center of performing arts in a new theater building to be established on the college grounds here. Whatever the outward shape or extension into allied arts, the Bennington School, now ending its first five-year plan in full flood of popularity, will in some form, assuredly go on.

"Nothing can stop it now," said Miss Mary Jo Shelly, administrative director of the School, viewing an audience that overflowed aisle steps and window ledges after hundreds of visitors had been turned away for lack of even standing room only.

Fists had been banging on the balcony railing, feet tattooing on the floor in a vast percussion choir of applause for Mr. Weidman's antic "Opus 51" and Miss Graham's surprising "American Document," both new works prepared for the occasion. The Festival was over. Long live the Festival.

Among the 4000 people who did find a place in the incommodious Armory during the six days of festival performances were many distinguished visitors and press representatives from all parts of the United States and from foreign lands.

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The object of the festival productions, which now attract an audience of connoisseurs, was originally to give qualified students of the School an opportunity to take active part in the staging, lighting, costuming and presentation of the modern dance, to summarize in a show the achievements of a season's concentrated work. Under the artists chosen to lead and mold the student material, the productions, which in ordinary hands would have been routine school events, have taken on professional tone.

In previous years, the dancers who make up this season's leadership list—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Hanya Holm, rotating in office in order named—have each led a workshop group through the session to the final production objective. Last year the appointment of three Fellows to enjoy the hospitality of the School for independent, creative work—José Limon, Anna Sokolow, and Esther Junger—added a fillip to the programs. This year the combination of the four leading dancers with three new Fellows—Eleanor King, Louise Kloepper, and Mariah Van Tuyl—all with associated concert or apprentice groups, in one great co-operative production series, carried the present resources of the School to a logical conclusion.

That the performance preparations became more competitive than co-operative, that the enforced change of festival dates from Aug. 8 to 13 to Aug. 4 to 10, shortened the time for preparation and lengthened the hours of training and rehearsal, that dissenting voices were raised in criticisms, just and unjust, frankly made, were only part of the problems that the human equation brings to any big undertaking.

For the idea of the Bennington School is bigger than its realization, its essential aim and influence more significant than actual accomplishment.

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Its chief value so far has been in opening up new paths through free experimentation in dance and its allied arts — music, stage design, lighting and costuming; in setting a national standard (which has barely averted becoming a stamp) for the American dance forms; in coloring modern American music by scores written especially for the dance—scores sometimes feeble, inconsequential, sometimes powerful, nearing the mark, but mostly useful for their experimental quality; and finally, in stirring new and more general interest in the dance and in turning out a large number of young women and a few young men who may not and need never be professional dancers, but who have learned that dance is an integrating cultural and recreational part of life.

The Bennington School of the Dance has at last outgrown itself. It must expand into new and larger forms. It requires new faces. And not only in the student body.

The new set-up should include new modern dance teachers and other branches of dance. Ballet, even tap-dancing, would be permissible in the trend toward theater. Music and drama critics, who may be called upon to serve in their individual capacities anyway, would be helpful in expressing the laymen's response to dance.

And unless the modern dance appeals directly to the layman, without cult or pretense, without artificial bogs of information to plow through, it is not fulfilling its obligations or possibilities as art.

(This is the first of three articles)

Bay Region Chamber Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

July was a peak month in the brilliant schedule of summer chamber music on campuses in the suburbs of San Francisco.

At the University of California, in Berkeley, the Kolisch String Quartet, presented free to campus and public by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, ended its Schubert-Bartók cycle with Bartók's Fourth and Fifth Quartets and with Schubert's A minor and G minor. The Schubert sounded lovelier than ever in proximity to Bartók's strident, crabbed elaborations. The Bartók Fourth, on single hearing, seemed more freakishly cerebral than expressive. The Fifth, however, contained considerable intimation of charm, originality, and color. The Kolisch performances were fine-grained and immensely skillful. Their tone, on the whole, needed a healthier glow. Its finesse sometimes became pinched.

The six-concert Wednesday night Beethoven cycle of the Pro Arte String Quartet at Mills College was progressively eloquent until its thrilling end. The Belgian ensemble this year played with exhilarating boldness and freedom. Its unity remained all but perfect. Its emotional power was unhindered by the risk of harsh tone and blundered intonation. A tower of strength in the Pro Arte group (which, by the way, has now been before the public 25 years) is its masterly cellist, Robert Maas. While his style is superbly vivid, he adapts it consummately to every requirement of ensemble.

At Stanford University, to the south, the Roth String Quartet has completed a schedule of nine events donated in part by Mrs. Coolidge and in part by local guarantors.

In the Mendelssohn Octet, guest artists were a local ensemble of four young women, the El Camino String Quartet. Other guests took part in the Roth ensemble's Monday night series, among them Carlton Smith, New York librarian and flutist, who likewise has been teaching for the summer at Stanford, and Ernst Toch, European composer-pianist, lately a resident of Hollywood.

Mr. Toch had just completed, on commission of Mrs. Coolidge, a Piano Quintet. He took part in its world première. Derived largely from the neo-classic fashion, with its busy intricacies of rhythmic and melodic pattern, the Toch Quintet is nevertheless relatively lyrical. Its touch is generally fluent, even idyllic. It has sweet, though not sentimental, moments of whimsicality. It even approaches, in its slow movement, the temperamental intensity of lyrical Scriabin. But its dramatic Finale, at first hearing, seemed rather pointless.

The Roth performances on the whole were of the first rank. The ensemble is beautifully and carefully unified. Yet it happens that Feri Roth's tone is more keenly conspicuous, at times, than that of his fellow-artists. And in Mozart especially, he spoiled his style by an excess of portamento.

South African Contemporary Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, South Africa

This year's exhibition of the Natal Society of Artists showed considerable progress in both number and quality of exhibits. Artists from all parts of the Union were represented.

Outstanding were Mary A. Stainbank's sculpture in stone and bronze. Her native studies showed complete mastery of her subject. "Ezitokozela," in soapstone, brought out the simplicity, submissiveness and humor characteristic of native women in South Africa. And her large Flat-pan-stone plaque, "Fate," was a beautiful composition.

A feature of the exhibition was the way in which many of the conservative artists had modernized their style, but it must be admitted that the result of these experiments was not always happy. Nils Anderson, whose paintings of ships have always delighted, had several experiments in design, but these lacked the beauty of color and restfulness of his "Durban Bay," done in his old style. Miss Nita Spilhaus, one of the pioneers of South African art, sent three lovely oils from the Cape. Miss Allerley Glossop, another South African pioneer, is trying out new effects in gouache, her subjects being of Basuto cattle and ponies, with a background of mountains. Her studies are always virile, but her oils are better than her gouache experiments. Forceful were Amshowitz's paintings from Johannesburg, but Hugo Naude seems temporarily to have lost himself in a medley of modern experiments. Other painters who exhibited were Merlyn Evans, a newcomer, and Gregoire Boonzaier, who is scarcely fulfilling his youthful promise. Some posthumous work of Leo Francois was also shown.

The Arts and Crafts section was better than in former years. Specially notable were exhibits of rug weaving from the Ashburton School of Weaving. There was some good pewter work by Mrs. Robertson of Zululand, and a dish of hand-raised and repoussé copper by Miss Irene Vyvyan was a fine piece of craftsmanship.

Etchings and black-and-white drawings were on the whole disappointing, although interesting exhibits were sent by the Natal Technical College, Natal University College and Natal Society of Artists' Sketch Club.

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New Shows on Cape Ann

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The Gloucester Society of Artists scores again in its second exhibition of the season in its introduction of fresh, new art personalities, coming forward with provocative work by Aimé Lamb, Willard Cummings, Katherine Wilkins, Nathaniel C. Bugwash, Yovan Radenkovitch, and such former headliners as Gifford Beal, Umberto Romano and Herbert Bassett.

Radenkovitch, in particular, reveals the impact of European training. His stroke is strong, although sensitively handled. His color is rich. "The Road" is a rhythmic composition of poetic feeling. Great russet-trunked trees with sensitive foliage masses arch to a Gothic point over a roadway on which three tiny figures, woman, man and child, are trudging, their bodies poised in rhythmic answer to the trees; their shadows in short, backward diagonals stressing the direction of the road.

The sketches of the Dalmatian coast, with boats in harbor, are assured in both composition and color, although they are less sensitive than "The Road." In all, however, you feel the touch of a definite art personality who knows what he wants and how to get it.

Gifford Beal's little sketches of "Fiesta"—doubtless the St. Peter's fête of the fisher folk staged in June—lend rich bits of color, with skill in the compositional handling of many figures.

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While it is true that the good things must be sought out from a mass of dross, they shine the more brightly for their surroundings. There is, for example, Willard Cummings's "Herb," the study of a young man in brown dreaming with elbow on small table against a background of steel blue. He is a slim piquant young man with the wistfulness of youth, which Cummings has intensified. His two other portrait sketches, while sufficiently facile, do not measure up to the character insight or paint quality of "Herb."

Aimé Lamb, with several paintings to her credit, reveals a buoyant viewpoint. Her work smiles, without being satirical. "Hat Dresser" is an excellent little canvas, with the main in blue and white bending over an auburn-haired mistress in an interior delicate with silvery tones and the faint yellow of curtains. The touch of humor is there, as well as the appreciation for the modulation of color tones.

Humor smiles again in the same painter's water colors of children playing in city parks.

Outstanding among the water colors, also, are "Barn Yard" and "New England Brook" by Katherine Wilkins, and the tree suggestions of Nathaniel C. Hurwash.

Lawrence Leall Smith, better represented in the earlier exhibition, contributes only a small black-and-white, "The Skaters," in which amusingly active postures of street urchins are given the satiric support of haphazard ash cans. Interesting, also, in the black-and-white section are Umberto Romano's "Reclining Nude," and the Gloucester and Yarmouth dock and harbor compositions by John Lonergan.

Gordon Grant's "Dory Mates," Anthony Thieme's "Old Mexico" and Herbert Barnett's head composition, "Resting," present another trio of able canvases.

Sculpture, though more interesting than in the previous show, lacks originality. In subject matter it varies from the jewel laden "La Belle Africaine," by Margaret D. Nelson, to "Elan," by Mary Elizabeth Sears, a slim figure cutting diagonally downward in a smooth dive.

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One of the outstanding contributions to the second section of the Rockport Art Association's annual, on the other hand, is Viggo Brandt-Ericksen's chess set. As Scandinavian in his feeling for form as Radenkovitch is Slavic in color appreciation, Brandt-Ericksen is the most individual of the Cape Ann sculptors exhibiting.

Stronger in its black-and-whites than in its oils, the Rockport show is distinctly disappointing. There are no highlights. The nearest approaches, perhaps, may be found in "Lucretia," by Esther Williams, a pastel-toned composition of seated girl in pink against blue-gray wheelbarrow beneath the arch of a tree branch; and in the same painter's "Halt by the Pond." To both these canvases the artist has brought a studied quaintness, as if Victoria and Watteau were hovering somewhere in the background.

Most tense in color, and the most stimulating contribution from a painter's standpoint, is "Still-Life Between Rooms" by Susumu Hirota, contrasting in its juiciness and paint succulence with the tight, dry "Studio Interior," by Wade White. The two paintings, in fact, present two opposite schools in contemporary still-life conception.

Occasionally an artist crops up whose individuality is stronger than his technical grasp. "Winter Morning" and "Twin Lights," by Alice Harold Murphy, have a distinctly personal flavor that is unfortunately denied the support of mature craftsmanship.

Other interesting compositions include "Houses on the Adriatic Coast," by Anthony Thieme, a study in brilliant white sunshine; "Circus Acrobats," a trifle by Jon Corbino; "September Northeaster," by Yarnall Abbott, shown in memoriam; "Road to the Quarry," by John Huntington; "The Harbor," by Herbert Barnett, and "Eyes for Two," by Jane Freeman. Facile mountainscapes and seascapes also abound.

New Direction at Malvern

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, England

It had long been known that this year the Malvern Festival would be different from its predecessors. Two changes had come over it. Sir Barry Jackson, its munificent founder and patron, still resides at Colwall, within a few miles of the town, but in a broadcast address he had announced that during the summer of 1938 he would be unable to take part in the Festival's direction; and with the departure of Sir Barry went that scheme of program-building which made each annual Festival in some sort a historical review of the development of English drama, from the medieval moralities to the latest production of Bridie or Shaw.

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Yet, to the visitor arriving in Malvern, these changes seem to have had small effect. On a first view, at least, all appears to be as it has been for ten years past. The setting, for example, remains unaltered. Malvern, today as always, enjoys the enduring charm of its unique situation, which arises from its being a mountain town built in the center of a plain; its hillsides are still criss-crossed with streets meeting at an angle and an elevation that makes driving a motor car a hundred yards a feat of high adventure.

Nor, in its beginnings, is the Festival itself greatly altered. To find Professor Boas delivering a Monday morning lecture in the cinema that adjoins the Winter Gardens and the theater was a delight that might have occurred in Malvern in any August since 1931. Dr. Boas still wears that M.A. gown which, as he himself says, "adds a pleasant touch of formality to the proceedings, and, at the same time, hides any deficiencies of clothings." The same impression of continuity from previous Festivals held throughout the opening afternoon, when Capt. Roy Limbert, the new director, held a large garden party on the lawns of the County Hotel beneath the shadow of the hills and the noble bulk of the great Abbey, whose bells rang out in the blazing sunshine a joyous peal that for a long time drowned the less robust noises offered in unequal competition by the hotel orchestra.

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Sir Barry Jackson invested the Malvern Festival with great social appeal. To come to this theater was like joining a club. It made the theatergoer free of the friendship of 900 others like himself, and of a dozen or so somewhat more distinguished. Captain Limbert has entered upon this heritage like a prince determined that the luster of a previous reign shall be rivalled, if not eclipsed; and after his afternoon party he gave an even more ambitious midnight reception. Here the ordinary, modest stall holder who paid for his seat at each of the six productions of the Festival could gaze with admiration mingled with awe upon the massive brows of Mr. J. B. Priestley, Mr. James Bridie, Mr. C. K. Munroe, and Lord Dunsany, four of the dramatists represented upon the Malvern stage.

Between the reception and the garden party there was a play written by the only man in the world who would lift the curtain upon his last act at 9:58 p. m., and not let it fall until 11:40. "Geneva" is a work upon which Mr. Shaw is known to have been engaged for seven years. This is indeed apparent from internal evidences, for it satirizes the League of Nations at a period when Herr Hitler was only an apprentice at dictatorship compared with his brother-in-arms of the Berlin-Rome axis.

The two dictators in the play, Mr. Battler and Signor Bombardone, are portrayed as an enormous, a titanic joke. The hysteria and sentimentality of Mr. Battler are perhaps a trifle overdone, but the magnificant bumptiousness, which is not without an engaging grasp upon realities, of Signor Bombardone (superbly played by Mr. Cecil Trouncer) makes the preposterous length of the third act not only bearable, but positively pleasant. There is also in "Geneva" a British Foreign Secretary (Mr. Ernest Thesiger) who, like most of the upper-class Englishmen of Mr. Shaw's imagination, is incapable of thought, but who can nevertheless, in his vague, amateurish and absurdly self-confident way, draw rings round all his diplomatic opponents. He, too, is a source of great delight.

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The scene of this last act is the Court of International Justice at The Hague, whither the dictators have been summoned to answer for their misdemeanors to the League. The devices by which this judicial inquiry is brought about belong to the realm of farce and pantomime, and reveal Mr. Shaw at somewhere near the bottom of his form. The early part of the play is a clumsy satire on the League's Committee of International Co-operation, which appears to consist of a solitary typist. At this stage "Geneva" has neither characterization nor plot, and one doubts whether even its subsequent successes are enough to neutralize its initial ineptitude.

A New Opera From Strauss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich, Germany

Again we have had a Strauss operatic première. Was it truly a sensation this time? Scarcely so in the purely artistic aspect, although one might designate as sensational for Strauss the partly "military character" of the music (as Strauss himself has expressed it) and also its frequently outcropping tendency toward a nationalist appeal. But that is as little important for this great artist as is the very timely choice of a subject from German history, a subject which is the basis for the effective libretto by Joseph Gregor: one and all, these are merely stages in "going to Canossa," whereby Strauss has made his peace with the Germany of Adolf Hitler, a peace which was broken four years ago.

"Der Friedenstag," a one-act opera—another one-act production, "Daphne," will have its first performance in Dresden this fall—takes place on the last day of the Thirty Years War, in 1648. The commander of a fortress which is almost starved out and shot to pieces sees only victory or destruction, and victory is out of the question. Not only the city's inhabitants but also the soldiers are demanding that the commander put an end to the needless sacrifice by immediate surrender.

Apparently complying with the demand, he makes every preparation with a few loyal supporters to blow up the citadel. His wife makes another vain attempt to persuade him to more humane action. Everything seems to have come to an end when there is a sudden sound of the ringing of bells, pealing louder and louder—peace has been concluded, and the enemy enter the city with hands outstretched in reconciliation. The blaring fanfares of a military march in the orchestra mingle with the chorus, "Ein'feste Burg ist unser Gott," introducing a rousing choral hymn in C major, which in its primitive homophony embodies the new nationalistic vein of the composer.

The subject and the symbolical import of the action—the glorification of the soldierly sense of honor—correspond with the art-philosophy and world-philosophy of National Socialism, as do the reveling of the music in triads, the alternation between expressive exuberance and military-heroic marching rhythms, and the poster-like simplification of the melody here and there. The orchestral effects, the harmonies, the placing of characteristic accents, and the feeling for dramatic climaxes reveal the ability of a master, now as before, and at the same time overshadow the undoubted deficiency in real power of impression, in musical substance. The cultivated atmosphere of thought of an "Ariadne auf Naxos," of a "Rosenkavalier," and of an "Arabella," with their countless interspersed chamber-music refinements, has given way to a lapidary concreteness and—one might say—primitiveness.

Even though there is no doubt that "Der Friedenstag" from the standpoint of its artistic importance, does not belong among the composer's significant works, the first performance was a triumphant success, and Strauss was lauded as seldom before. The praise extended also to the distinguished presentation on the part of the State Opera: to the Strauss director par excellence, Clemens Krauss, to Herr Hartman, stage manager, to the effective stage settings by Ludwig Sievert, and to the singers of the principal roles, Hans Hotter and Viorica Ursuleac.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A College in the Hills—With a Foursquare Ideal

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Black Mountain Maintains Its Strong, Four-Point Program

Small Pioneer College in Carolina Hills Making Unusual Contribution to Higher Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Mountain, N. C.

The faculty at Black Mountain College in North Carolina claim that the college is new in only one respect. They realize that most of the methods in their educational scheme have been tried before, but they believe that they are the first to try the particular combination of methods which exist there.

The result is a small educational community of 80 or 90 members on the side of a mountain, 15 miles from Asheville, N. C., in the heart of the Blue Ridge, dedicated to the task of providing 50 or 60 college students with a liberal arts education designed to fit them for going out into a chaotic world. An analysis of the brief five years of its academic history would probably reveal that, despite having changed and grown, despite additions here and subtractions there, there remain certain basic principles which make up the character of the college. Four of the most important of these are: community living, co-education, recognition of the individual, and flexibility of the curriculum.

Community Living

Black Mountain educators feel that education should include learning how to live, and that the best way to learn this is by living. So they have established a community in which the individuals live and work in close conjunction, where each contributes something to the general whole, and where learning to get on with the others in constant daily intercourse is a difficult yet most valuable lesson. They have made an effort to de-institutionalize college life, and to rid it of certain traditions and regimentations of current systems of higher learning, establishing instead as natural and unartificial a community as possible. Here is a group of people—students, faculty members, faculty wives, faculty children, of diverse ages, opinions, and interests—living in one large building, eating together in another, waiting on each other at meals, working on the roads, on the farm, or in the library. All this work is done co-operatively, by voluntary effort.

Co-education Essential to Ideal

Another necessary requirement in building a realistic community in a co-educational world is the presence of both sexes. Therefore Black Mountain is co-educational—truthfully so, in that it really affords equal opportunities for both sexes. There are no rules or privileges for one sex that do not exist for the other.

In all of this it can be seen that Black Mountain recognizes the importance of the individual. It is felt that for a person to lead a creative useful life he must be given the opportunity to discover and develop his particular potentialities. Besides learning to adjust himself to other people, the student should discover what is his metier and should learn the technique for developing it. If the learning process is to continue after his formal education is completed, the student must not only have a foundation of "cultural knowledge," but must also have learned about himself to the extent of judging where his real interests lie, and what are his weaknesses and abilities.

Assume Maturity Of Student

In order to accomplish this, the college has set up a highly flexible framework. It is assumed that all the students are mature persons until demonstrated otherwise. They are encouraged to take responsibility not only for themselves but for the college. For instance, there are no required courses, no deans, and no academic grading systems to keep the less responsible toeing the mark. Social conduct standards are set up by agreement of the students themselves.

This throws a great burden of responsibility on the students, particularly the new ones, a responsibility somewhat lightened by the counsel of their faculty adviser, to whom by virtue of their community life, they have daily access.

The classes in art, music, or dramatics are brought into the center of the curriculum. Their influence spills over into the other fields and makes more apparent the recognition that each subject is not an isolated unit of knowledge, but part of an integrated whole. To further this seeing of inter-relationships the teachers co-operate in each other's classes. The chemistry professor may enter an economics class, as a student or invited teacher, and present the point of view of his specialized knowledge upon the matter under discussion. Often three or four teachers will attend one class regularly and the impact of mature thought upon mature thought will show the students not only the great interdependence of one subject with another, but will train them to seek truth from many different angles rather than depend upon the first source they discover.

Tests Accepted Anywhere

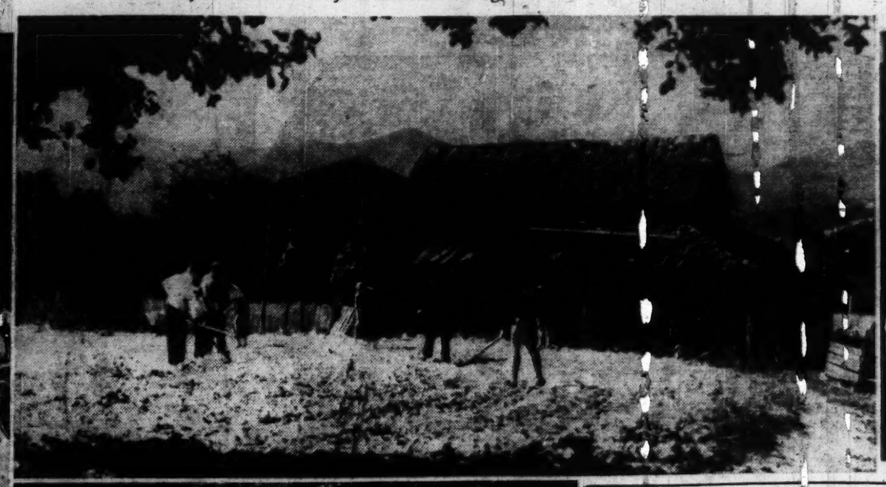
Here the reader may ask, "If the students have so much freedom and so few regulations, are they able to meet the usual academic standards of other colleges?" Though stress is laid upon self-discipline, and recognition is made of individual differences, there are definite and severe tests at two points in the student's college career, both of which may be taken when the student, in conjunction with his adviser, feels he is prepared for them. One is the Senior Division examinations, set by all the faculty, which must be passed before work in a specialized field can be pursued toward graduation. The other test is the final examinations for graduation which are based upon the student's own faculty-approved plan of work, and which are given by examiners from other long-established colleges. These examinations usually consist of about 18 hours of written papers followed by orals.

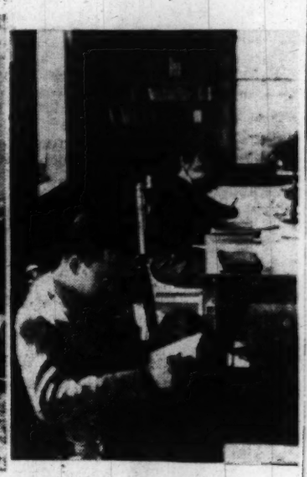
Has this education been entirely successful? "No," answers the Black Mountain teacher. "We have made mistakes, but we like to think we have learned from them and we will be satisfied if we make progressively fewer mistakes." Of course, results cannot be measured accurately, particularly after such a short history. Of the few graduates of Black Mountain, all but one, who has been writing, have held paying jobs in teaching, newspaper work, publishing, secretarial work, co-operatives. Three or four have gone on to graduate school at other universities. Many of those who have spent two or three years at the college but did not attempt to graduate, have taken private positions in similar fields.

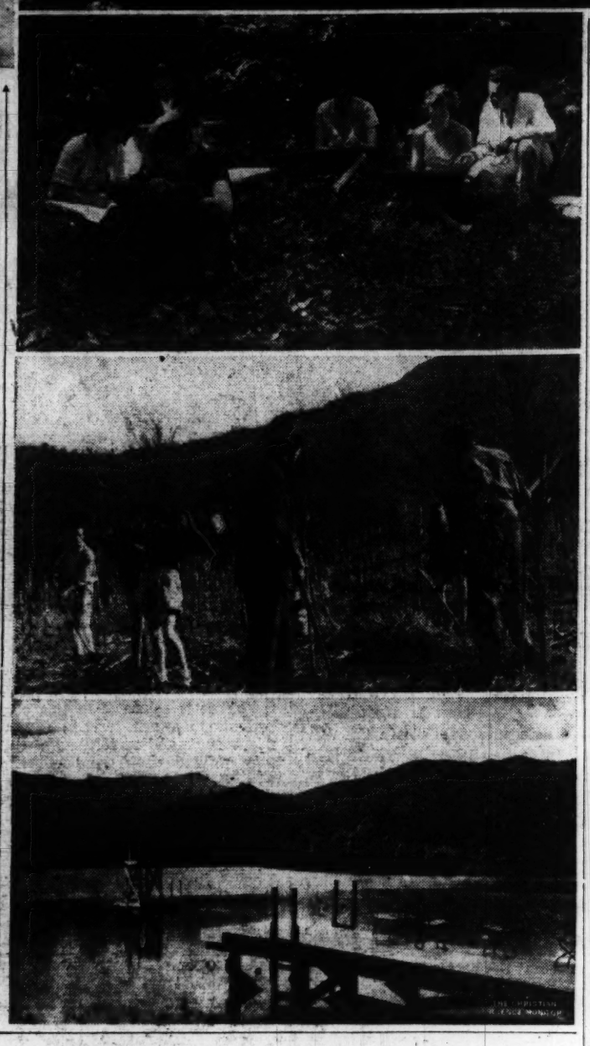
Then It Will Be Said

Is the college growing? It is growing, but slowly and cautiously. No one yet knows what will be its ultimate size. It will be time to stop growing when it becomes apparent that there is a need for some college executives or administrators who have no time to teach. Then it will be said to new faculty and student applicants, "Go over on the other side of the mountain and start a college of your own."

David W. Bailey







Wide World

A Few Glimpses of Black Mountain College. Upper Left—Orchestra Rehearsal. Upper Right—In the Library. Center, From Top to Bottom—Working on the Farm; a Drawing Class; Another Group of Students Working on the Farm; Recently Purchased Property at Lake Eden.

Courtesy of Camp Kohahna, Michigan

Teamwork

Having learned to paddle one's own canoe, in more ways than one, is something for which many a camper at the end of the summer is grateful. Teamwork, too, and what it stands for, becomes familiar to all good campers.

Drake University Offers A Major in Radio

Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, plans to offer a major in radio. Beginning with the fall semester of 1938 the college of commerce and finance will increase the number of radio subjects to eight, and with allied courses in liberal arts and fine arts, complete a four-year course in radio. The Drake School of Radio has moved recently into new, completely equipped studios in Carnegie Hall on the campus.—From Education by Radio.

More Cultural Training for Engineers

Armour Institute Head Explains Recent Trend, Employers Demanding It, Too

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Jobs have been found by almost the entire 1936 and 1937 graduating classes of Armour Institute of Technology, placement figures of the college show. That, in these times, is considered a record worth looking into.

Seeking the explanation of the college's high percentage of employed graduates, one finds himself involved in the whole broad controversy of vocational versus academic education, with this technical college, surprisingly enough, an illustration of a tendency in some technical institutions to avoid too much stress on training in occupational skills.

While some public schools in the last few years have been putting more emphasis on vocational education, with a view to training for particular jobs, Armour and some other technical colleges have been broadening their courses to give greater attention to those things which simply teach one how to live.

Both are trying to be more practical. Is the engineering college reaching its objective by cutting down on "shop" and increasing the time allowed for social sciences? Dr. H. T. Heald, president of Armour Institute, thinks it is.

While certain subjects have been crowded out of the curriculum by changes put into effect at Armour about four years ago, the time gained for English, economics, and political science is worth the sacrifice, he holds. This technical institute now devotes about 20 per cent of its curriculum to non-technical or social subjects, and another 25 per cent to general scientific courses. This leaves only a little over half the curriculum for "application" subjects like thermodynamics and structural engineering.

The turn toward more cultural subjects is not only in accord with an educational trend, he says, but meets demands of industrialists. Big manufacturing concerns that take young college men into their organizations are more concerned with getting graduates who have a broad basic training, he finds, than with obtaining graduates who have developed special skills. The complaint that most frequently reaches engineering schools regarding their graduates is not that they don't know enough about engineering, but that they lack the ability to get along with people.

But placement of students alone is not a sufficient criterion of the success of Armour's new curriculum in Dr. Heald's judgment. He is concerned about the progress of students as members of a community, as persons as well as employees. Moreover, he points out that engineering is not a vocation but a profession, and he considers it important that graduates of a technical college should be able to uphold the standards of their profession. To accomplish all this an engineer must be able to do more than merely hold a job; he must understand the whole field in which he is working and grasp its relationship to the welfare of the community and the country.

Technical courses alone, thinks Dr. Heald, are not sufficient to give students this broad understanding. If an engineer is going to communicate his ideas to others, he needs to have a good command of English. (Not "engineering English"—just plain English such as is taught in liberal arts colleges.) If he is to work on government projects, he needs a knowledge of the social sciences to help him understand their purposes. If he is to get along well with his associates, he requires practice in some of the social amenities. Extra-curricular activities, fraternity and club relationships, will help to smooth the sharp angles that cause friction.

Dr. Heald does not believe, however, that practical engineering courses—those he terms "application courses"—should be neglected or treated less seriously in this change of emphasis. What he and his colleagues believe is that some courses can be reduced or dropped without loss and the time used for subjects more urgently needed in the modern world.

"An engineer does need specialized knowledge in his field. You cannot minimize that," said the Armour president. "Through his training he must learn a method of thinking founded on facts. He must learn how to start from fundamentals and prove his points as he goes along. He must know how to avoid wishful thinking and be trained to accept only what he can demonstrate.

"But an engineer is no different from anybody else. He must be a well-rounded person if he is to get along."

One last argument for a broad education is, according to President Heald, the likelihood of a man changing his kind of work after entering industry. A great many engineering college graduates start as engineers but work up to high executive positions, he pointed out. Many go into public service and some of these become governmental executives. Too highly specialized a course would be a handicap to a man in any such position.

Armour Institute is by no means alone in its move toward a broadened engineering curriculum. Carnegie Institute of Technology devotes about a quarter of its course to social studies; California Institute of Technology even more, said Dr. Heald. There is a growing recognition among educators in technical colleges, he finds, of the need for giving engineers social training.

Are You Willing to Accept Yourself as the Man for the Job?

Hints for Job-Hunters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you have a man of character, integrity, and high ideals, a man who can foresee and weigh consequences, exercise self-restraint, face the difficulties of business conditions as challenges, manage his own time, get results, and help us plan for larger things, I can take him on right now," said the manager of a going concern to me recently.

One by one I have shown the job specifications of my manufacturing friend to seniors not yet placed. To date I have not found one who is certain that he can fill the bill.

"I was just an average student," said one senior. "I guess I would not do."

"But you earned most of your expenses in college. Your personality is good. You belong to a fraternity. You have been active in social affairs."

"I know all that," he replied, "but I want to get into foreign trade. I want to get with some big oil company or rubber company. I don't think I could sell."

"What use do you think an oil company would make of a young college graduate who has never even worked in a filling station, whose major study in college has been history, who is neither trained nor experienced in advertising, sales, or accounting and who cannot speak any foreign language fluently?"

"I don't know," he replied weakly, "but I have heard that the oil companies send college graduates to foreign countries."

It is surprising how difficult it is to fill certain positions when so many are getting college diplomas. The student who has the requisite qualifications often has his heart set on other work. Sometimes he has made up his mind that he cannot sell commodities, ideas, or even his own services. Then he is a problem. Sometimes he is apathetic.

"Got any jobs?" said a senior who rushed into my office two days before graduation. "I intended to register for placement a month ago, but I have been too busy.

"Do you have many calls for men?" he continued.

"If I don't hear from you by fall that you have a good job for me, I am going to get Dad to let me study another year."

There are jobs for men who have the requisite ability, interest, and aptitude, even in days like these. Perhaps there is a job for you if you are willing to accept yourself as the man for the job.

H. E. S.

Exchangers Keepers

Of Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When is a giving also a keeping? Usually if one gives something in exchange for something else, one ends up with the something else alone. Of course! But not always. Here's an idea, presented by our first speaker.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

The following paragraph, taken from a lecture I recently read made me appreciate how grateful we all should be to The Christian Science Monitor for providing a Round Table at which all may "sit" regardless of color, class, or creed. "Sharing ideas is even more profitable than sharing material things. If you and I have a dollar, and we exchange, you still have one and so have I. But if you have an idea and I have one, and we exchange—you now have two and I also have two. Can you think of a more profitable business than this exchanging of right ideas?"

A recent contributor described the Round Table as a "clearing house." In the light of the above statement, may we not rate it even higher and describe it as a counting house paying compound interest. Within its columns education, hiking, art, socialism, world politics, and town planning rub shoulders.

A strange combination, but as we come in contact with them they broaden our outlook, and our interests become less stereotyped. One of our guests—Mrs. F. M.—expressed this thought in her letter in March: "Aren't we too apt to look only for friends who have interests in common with us? Now, friendship is not simply a pandering to one's ego." Recently a British member of Parliament visited the United States to lecture on and discuss Anglo-American unity. He said on his return that there was a definite desire for such a bond between the two nations, expressed by a great many people.

British people watch with great interest the efforts of the United States to avoid European commitments, but more than one experienced observer sees in the recent attitude of President Roosevelt a desire to warn would-be aggressors that America may again be a deciding factor in the European arena. Our chairman recently wrote, "Youth has too much to offer, to be content merely to fling problems out for others to solve."

It is within the power of everyone to contribute constructive ideas and actions by striving to appreciate more and more the aims and ideals of other people.

Never has the necessity for overcoming ignorance with knowledge, and apathy with enthusiasm been more needed than today. Years of good work can seemingly be swept away when a nation chooses to bend the people's will by means of propaganda.

Writing generally, I see no cause for Lord Tweedsmuir's recent stirring appraisal of modern youth. The great mass treat with the greatest of indifference the most vital questions of the day. We look in vain for any sign of real interest or activity, and when we find it it is usually among a very small but ardent minority. While several outstanding examples to the contrary can be quoted, of which the Round Table is an outstanding one, generally speaking, the door seems wide open for exploiters of every type.

Perhaps I am worse than the object of my criticism, in that I fail to point a solution—but is there one?

(Mrs.) C. B.

Syria

Dear Editor:

On hearing me express a desire to have pen friends, a friend has strongly recommended to me The Christian Science Monitor as the best means.

I come from the city of Haifa in Palestine (Holy Land), but am at present in Transjordania, where I work in a Royal Air Force Camp as Interpreter.

To tell you something of Transjordania. It is a country on the edge of the Arabian Desert, whose inhabitants are mainly Bedouins; but in the past during the Roman regime it was originally named "Philadelphia." The remains of the ancients are quite distinctly apparent in many parts of the country such as Jerash and Petra.

I am a young man 21 years of age, enthusiastic about corresponding; can swim, dance, and play tennis. I am fond of most outdoor sports.

(Mr.) A. A.

As most of you know, we usually tell our Round Table readers simply to watch the Round Table and write letters themselves to members, mailing these letters to us to forward. But this is our first member from Syria, and it takes so long to trek letters back and forth! Mr. A.'s name sounds like an Arab one. We are glad to welcome him and think some of you will enjoy sending us letters to forward. As for the region in which he now works, some of you might like to look up the message to the early church there, a message with an inner, all-time meaning, in Revelation 3:7-13.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Summer Students Of School Music Teach Children

Northampton, Mass.

Training children to hear music as it should be heard is an important part of courses in school music being given at the Smith College Summer School of Music, now in its tenth session at Smith College. Students of Miss Edna McEachern and Miss Priscilla E. Rose, in charge of these courses, are working with 31 children from Northampton and the vicinity to obtain practical experience in accepted methods, and to discover new avenues in an informal approach to music.

The chief purposes of the School are to provide a systematic course of training for those who wish to prepare themselves for public or private school teaching, to train piano teachers for individual or group instruction, and to give instruction in vocal, instrumental and theoretical music. Wilson T. Moog, professor of music at Smith College, is director, and supervises the work of 11 faculty members drawn largely from the Smith College department of music.

Studied By All

Rhythm, melody, harmony, mood, form, and medium are studied by all, in the order of their relative simplicity. Music in waltz time, march rhythm, gavotte, mazurka, and various other tempos, is played and the child is asked to move in time with the beat. This induces gliding steps, marching, skipping, two-step dancing, etc., and the child "hears" rhythm as a part of the musical fabric. Similarly, mood is taught by having children "do what the music says." The childish imagination shows itself to be almost inexhaustible in its store of pictures acted out. Melodies are taught through the use of nursery rhymes and other simple songs.

As a part of this summer's study under the direction of Miss McEachern and her adult students, one group of children is presenting in drama form "The Sleep Fairy" from "Hansel and Gretel," and "The Prayer Song," while an older division is dramatizing a group of nature songs. On the same program, excursions in rhythm will be presented by a rhythm band composed of small children.

But the greatest treat for many of the experimental subjects is the work of making music. A nursery rhyme or a poem from Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses" is assigned for translation into melody. A similar project is the expression of a verse in tone and rhythm, while the most advanced task of the project challenges the child to compose in melody, rhythm and harmony.

Results Interesting

The results of this gratuitous training of local children are interesting in respect both to the students and to the juvenile subjects. According to Miss Rose, substantial progress of an accumulative nature may be traced among many in the latter group. In one case, a young girl from the vicinity who had her early training in music as a member of the experimental class at the Smith College Summer School of Music, supplemented her studies privately during the winter, and is now contemplating a college education centered about a music major.

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The Home Forum

A Bicycle to the Sea

THERE are other and more famous ways of going down to the sea, but today I have gone down to the sea on a bicycle. No other way could have fitted so well into the carefree design of a Friday afternoon. Not that I had planned to call it carefree. The scrawled program, reminding me of my "schedule" for the day, indicated tersely: "p. m.—work." But the blue sky, so delightfully blue after weeks of cloud-gathering, hinted that my program might be improved if a little elasticity were introduced.

It was not until noon, however, that some sort of an excursion for the afternoon became inevitable. The *koffie-tafel*, which the little German maid spreads upon my table at lunch-time, seldom lacks an element of surprise. New and strange kinds of sliced meat frequently appear. Now and then comes a different variety of cheese—the thin, yellow slices of *Leidsche kaas* speckled with *komijn* seeds, or a mysterious-looking *smeer-kaas* which I approach with some misgivings, or sometimes a tinfoil-wrapped *gruyère* from Switzerland. Added haphazardly to the menu are such items as fried eggs, strawberries, jam, and currants. Of having tea I can always be sure, though it comes in various tea-pots which appear from day to day according to some intricate and unfathomable system of rotation.

* * *

FINALLY, THERE IS the pile of bread—fresh slices of white, fresh slices of brown, topped by a hot-cross bun, or crunchy rolls, or raisin bread, or a slice of bread that narrowly missed turning into fruitcake.

Today, the surprise was a bun. It was really a beautiful bun, fresh and white. And there was sliced ham. And the usual generous dish of butter. Perhaps these three met on my lunch table by mere coincidence. Or perhaps it was a plot on the part of the landlady, who believes I should spend more time getting tanned. There was only one conclusion: there must be an excursion.

* * *

HESITATING LEST I set an unfortunate precedent, I followed the literal prescription of my schedule until nearly four o'clock. Then I slipped a small package (containing a superior ham sandwich) into a leather bag, slung the bag over the handle-bars, and started out along bumpy cobblestones. There is only one direct way to the sea-front, and that is by a cycle path through the soft green gloom of leafy woods. Small shafts of sunlight flicker across one's vision. A hundred or more cyclists, coming up the path in a steady line, approach and pass; and one overtakes a few stragglers going down the path. Then one is again on a street. Traffic is complicated in this main street of the fishing-village. Dozens of little children are playing on the sidewalks or darting across the street. Milk wagons, innumerable vendors pushing carts full of flowers or fresh herring or strawberries, motorcycles, street-organs, and huge ousses thread their way down the narrow street. In both directions a fluid line of bicycles weaves through the maze, spurting ahead when the traffic clears, balancing expertly when the pace creeps, gauging speeds and spaces, halting abruptly in an emergency.

* * *

I LEFT THE village, climbed a bit of a hill, and came into full view of the sea, splendid under wind and sun. Rather odd, climbing uphill to reach the sea, but characteristic of the region. I glanced toward the hotels and bathing beaches on the right, but they were not to be considered as possible goals for my excursion. Instead, I rode to the south, remembering a long stretch of sand below the dunes, remembering sea gulls, and old sailing-ships fighting to keep offshore in a heavy wind.

What I did not remember was the way. But I knew I must swing inland and get around the "inner harbor," before I could cross a last canal and find the road to the beach. In the inner harbor men and ships were active in a tranquil, unhurried sort of way. High on one bank, dark-red sails, freshly painted, were spread in the sun to dry. Along the cobbled paving at the edge of the water rattled the high wheels of wagons drawn to a staccato click of hooves. A long canalboat was turning slowly, maneuvering so that its prow could slip past the little fishing-boats lying at anchor. The air was flavored with salt, and herring, and the smell of tar in the sun.

* * *

WITH SOME RELUCTANCE, I turned from the scene of ships and sailors. There was something real about those people, something sane and unspoiled about their way of working that made it satisfying to look upon. I wondered if they found it hard to keep intact the sober simplicity of their lives.

On the other side of the canal I missed the roadway that I should have taken, and went peddling along a brick thoroughfare lined with brick apartment houses and neat little shops. This was more town than I had known about. At the edge of the town stood a new church, angular, solid, and convincing in its architecture. Through stained-glass windows the sunlight filtered in gold and green, a glint of fire framed by dark walls of well-laid brick. I considered the sort of blur that would register on a film negative, and rode by.

A highway led me nearer the coast, and a judicious right turn brought me back past rows of humble doorsteps, with nearly as many good housewives methodically scrubbing brick walls, window frames, doorsteps, and the adjoining strips of sidewalk. Some of the women, wearing white wooden shoes, were appropriately shod for these splashy tasks; but a touch of youthful rebellion was suggested in the thin leather shoes worn by some of the girls. None of the stones and bricks and window ledges appeared to need washing; perhaps long habit, or social convention, was the only explanation for this general reveling in suds and brushes at four-thirty on Friday afternoon.

* * *

ON THE OTHER side of the street rose the dunes, a medley of little hills, covered with weeds, grass, and cycle paths. I remembered some of the paths, adventurously steep and twisting. Nearly any one of them, followed with persistence, would bring me up to a point high on the cliff, whence I would suddenly catch sight of the long line of foaming waves below. But this would mean "parking," following a long flight of steps to the sand, and even then not finding that remembered picture of sand and sea gulls and a ship fighting to keep offshore.

The little lane to the sea was only a pathway, and a sign showed that it was forbidden to ride along it. So I pushed the bicycle to the sand, and then pushed it down the plank runway that led through the uneven sand halfway down to the water. Below that, the sand was harder and the bicycle rolled easily. I laid it against the low, rounded wall of stones built from the land's edge far out into the waves. Then I sat down on the stones and unwrapped my sandwich. Here was a peaceful setting for the passing of an hour or a day. Or of fifteen minutes on a Friday afternoon. Little groups of people were scattered across the sand, each group a planetary system of its own, in which shovels and children and colored balls revolved in bright, uncharted orbits. This was a "free" beach, too remote to be known to visiting holiday-makers, and these were mostly village folk come to enjoy the sunshine. My bicycle was a passport which let me join them unnoticed.

* * *

ALONGSIDE OF THE sandwich I had put a book into the brown bag. I had not, of course, expected to study it. The idea that we can study out-of-doors is one that we cherish through those brief years of college, never quite admitting its illusory nature. Afterwards, when the idea has served its purpose and added a fair amount of outdoor recreation to our educational programs, we admit, if we are honest, that it was nothing more than an illusion. So, remembering that one does not really study on an excursion, I opened the book and turned a few of the pages. But chiefly, and by preference, I watched the laughing children silhouetted against the glare of sun on waves, and the sea gulls gathered on their favorite ridge of sand, and the far line of an old sailing-vessel in a favoring wind.

E. S. L.

Beachcomber

TODAY I drowse upon the tawny sands
With nautilus and kelp and the sea-grapes
Washed up from windward, while these coppery hands
Mould the world edge to unenduring shapes.

Today I loiter close along the foam
Watching the snipe, until the tide becalms
All thought, as indolently my fingers comb
This dust of coral glittering in my palms.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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THREE PEASANT CHILDREN: *A Study by Fritz von Uhde*

FRITZ VON UHDE (1848-1911) was a German artist of an interesting and trying period. He was born in Wolkenburg, and he served as a cavalry officer in the War of 1870. As painter, he studied in the German School. Subsequently he visited Paris, where he came under the influence of the Impressionist School. That was inevitable for any alert and aware painter of the time.

Upon his return to his native land, he was looked upon as a renegade who had deserted his native schooling and acknowledged foreign influence. Impressionism was viewed by the officialdom of his day as something radical and despicable. But the arts, somehow, outlive fashion and prejudice. Viewed today, Fritz von Uhde's pictures seem sentimental and old-fashioned. In art, the idea radical today becomes common practice tomorrow, and, eventually, it may be looked upon as reactionary.

Fritz von Uhde in temperament and philosophy was in accord with trends throughout Europe in his time. We find comparable artists in Italy, in France, in Russia. The strong emotional force, sacred in character, which had prompted the great masters in the past, had slackened. The painters of the nineteenth century who continued to feel deeply were obliged to pour their sentiment into another mold. They became more democratic, more domestic, more intimate. They depicted scenes of daily life, amusement, conflict. Even sacred themes were visualized in familiar surroundings. It is understandable that there were some who objected to this lack of formality and appropriate remoteness in handling scriptural themes. For this Fritz von Uhde was also criticized.

This picture, "Three Peasant Children," is a study for his "Lasset die Kindlein zu mir Kommen." The familiar and genre quality of the artist is apparent in this charming little portrait in which he has captured the ingenuousness and lovableness of childhood. The play of light upon the heads and faces and shoulders reveals the pronounced interest in the use of light for achieving a more authentic impression. The study is in the Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart. It was painted in 1884.

Barrie's Three Humors

IN THE Scots tongue a pleasantry sounds ever more of a pleasantry than in the English. Consider such a book as Wee Macgregor. Were the dialogue not in the Doric its salt would be gone.

Does one add a kindliness to wit, does one prefer to tip one's shafts with honey rather than gall, does one win the true laughter rather than the cynic chuckle, why, that is to possess the real heart appeal. . . .

The Scots humour is very quotable—a hundred books, from Dean Ramsay's down, demonstrate the fact. A Scots story can be more often amusing without being vulgar than can an English one or an Irish one.

Sir James Barrie was a sort of Cerberus in humour, for he seemed to possess three heads of it. And no one of the three was bitter or contemptuous. All his humour is, on the contrary, kindly and intellectual, and here and there it gets into the deepest heart of matters.

Scotland has not a reputation for jokes without difficulty, so it is the more wonderful to reflect that her literature is so very fairly prolific in humorists. Scott, Stevenson and Lang have the divine spark, and possibly it burned in Burns too before their day. Barrie, "Anstey" Guthrie and Kenneth Grahame have carried on the torch.

The three Barrie humours seem to be these. There is the one-third tender, one-third playful, one-third pawky, humour of Thrums. There is the pure and simple humour of Mr. Punch, which may be found in My Lady Nicotine and When a Man's Single—also in The Young Visitors. There is the intellectual leg-pulling, the pungent perfection and lovely comedy of such plays as Dear Brutus or Crichton or Little Mary. And yet there are not three Barries but one Barrie. And all his humours are logical or are cunningly made so to appear. And all may be said to be placidly enjoying their own not lady fun even along with such spontaneous comedy as the last Act in The Admirable Crichton or the courting of Tnowhead's Bell in Thrums. . . .

He has founded no school of wit, for we have seen that he is his sole exponent. Nor be nor any one else could tell the source of that secret gift. It is bred perhaps of an inward laughter born of an inward joy in all things.—PATRICK CHALMERS, in "The Barrie Inspiration." (London: Davies.)

Tree Treasure

WITH the coming on of midsummer a deep hush overlies the land. All the voice and movement of May and June, the flutter of winged life in the thickets, the hurried coming and going of bees, the whisper of fresh green leaves in the wind, are stilled to awe as Nature flings wide her treasure chest. Then the fruits swell and grow golden under the benign sun, peach and pear and plum and apple, drawing their sustenance from the earth's rich breast, hang pendent from the encrusted boughs. Every garden should have its fruit trees, not merely for utilitarian purposes, to be tucked into unconsidered angles of the back fence, but treasured for their gifts no less of beauty than of fruit. Katharine Mansfield has painted for us, and immortally, the exquisite hopefulness of a plum tree blossoming in the cool moonlight of early spring; and Japanese artists knew it long centuries ago.—From "The Little Kitchen Garden," by DOROTHY GILES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Being Kind to Oneself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO friends, after having with difficulty reached the summit of a very steep hill, stood looking rather ruefully at their automobile. The car seemed unable to go on, and its engine was certainly very hot. Fortunately, a garage was near, and a friendly mechanic came to their assistance. "Well," he said, "you are not very kind to your engine; it is practically dry of oil." "Why," replied the owner of the car, "I thought there was enough when I started. I suppose it has used more on those very steep grades."

The supply of oil was quickly replenished, and they continued their journey without further difficulty. But the incident remained in the thought of one of them, and from it she learned some useful lessons. She began to see that friction is the cause of most of the wear and tear in ordinary affairs, as well as in engines, and that a lubricant is indispensable as an antidote to this condition.

Reasoning further along this line she saw that friction between individuals, groups of people or nations, causes unrest, dissension, and warfare. What, then, is the nature of the oil to be applied to such conditions? In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 592), Mary Baker Eddy defines "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." This spiritual oil, when understood and utilized, is a heavenly balm meliorating resistance to co-ordination among men, hate, rivalry, and relieving tension and friction.

Students of Christian Science realize that only as they truly strive to demonstrate its teachings in their lives are they following the instructions of the Bible, including those of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, upon which Mrs. Eddy's discovery is based. Their aim is to gain so clear a realization of the allness and omnipresence of God, and of man's relation to Him as His reflection, that the qualities which He gives unstintingly to all His children may become apparent in their daily living.

Now, it is obvious that we cannot give to others that which we do not possess. The source of the beautiful qualities and activities comprised in the foregoing definition of "oil" is God Himself. But unless we are continually drawing on this divine and inexhaustible source, we may find that in our human contacts our supply of "oil" runs dry. Spiritual inspiration, drawn from an exhaustless store, is poured out unstintingly, and all may learn to receive it.

Should we, however, forget to maintain in our thinking the fact of our indissoluble connection with God, the divine fount of inspiration, we should find that, like the owner of the automobile, we have miscalculated the demands necessitated by the steep gradients of difficult experiences, and it may seem doubtful if we shall be able to continue on our way.

We think that kindness necessitates a continual giving out to others, and this is correct. But to do this we must first be kind to ourselves, and by consecration and prayer ensure our perpetual receptivity to those heavenly thoughts which heal and bless.

In the study of Christian Science it is very necessary that we should utilize what we understand of this healing truth, and so gain more understanding. Mrs. Eddy states (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 195): "To do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings." To be kind to ourselves is to take the necessary time for study and assimilation of spiritual truths, and to draw from the Bible and Science and Health the inspiration which will enable us to maintain spiritual poise in the face of every untoward circumstance and manifest the gentleness which disarms antagonism. Should we let ourselves run short of this "oil" we may find that our temper becomes heated in our contacts with others, and that friction results—friction which is hurtful to oneself as well as to others, for it wears upon the sensibilities and impedes the free activity of those spiritual ideas which are our actual sustenance.

Christian Science is a religion of love. Its teaching is based on the spiritual fact of the allness of God, who is Love. Its adherents strive progressively to realize the ever-presence of Love. They endeavor also to let the love of God so permeate their thinking that its light may shine out undimmed by the clouds of materialism—hatred, malice, criticism, or revenge.

To keep their lamps thus burning they constantly replenish their store of oil, remembering the wise virgins, in Jesus' parable, who "took oil in their vessels with their lamps" (Matthew 25:4). Thus they are ready for emergencies; for the call may come at any moment to give with meekness, as Peter admonished (I Peter 3:15), to those who may ask "a reason of the hope" that is in them. And this preparedness brings with it blessed opportunities to utilize the "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration" which are component parts of the holy oil that we all must keep in store if we would be kind to ourselves and to others.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gegen sich selber gut sein

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS zwei Freundinnen mit Schwierigkeit auf dem Gipfel eines sehr steilen Berges angelangt waren, betrachteten sie etwas wehmütig ihr Automobil; denn es schien nicht mehr weitergehen zu können, und die Maschine war in der Tat sehr heiß. Zum Glück war eine Automobilwerkstatt in der Nähe und ein freundlicher Mechaniker kam ihnen zu Hilfe. „Sie sind nicht sehr gut gegen Ihre Maschine", sagte er, „sie hat fast kein Öl mehr". „Ich dachte, ich hätte genug, als ich wegfuhr", erwiderte die Besitzerin des Wagens, „aber wahrscheinlich ist an den sehr steilen Berghängen mehr verbraucht worden".

Das Öl wurde sofort aufgefüllt, und sie setzten ihre Reise ohne weitere Schwierigkeit fort. Aber eine von ihnen dachte über die Begebenheit nach und zog nützliche Lehren daraus. Sie begann zu sehen, daß Reibung die Ursache der meisten Erschöpfung in gewöhnlichen Angelegenheiten wie auch die Ursache der Abnützung bei den Maschinen ist, und daß ein Schmiermittel zur Vermeidung dieses Zustandes unerläßlich ist.

Bei weiterem Nachdenken in dieser Richtung sah sie, daß Reibung zwischen einzelnen, zwischen Gruppen von Menschen oder Völkern Unruhe, Uneinigkeit und Krieg verursacht. Welcher Art ist nun das Öl, das bei solchen Zuständen anzuwenden ist? Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 592) bestimmt Mary Baker Eddy den Begriff „Öl" als „Heiligung; Nächstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration". Dieses geistige Öl, verstanden und angewandt, ist ein himmlisches Linderungsmittel, das Widerstand unter den Menschen in Zusammenarbeit verwandelt, Haß und Wetteifer beseitigt und Spannung und Reibung mindert.

Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind sich darüber im klaren, daß sie die Unterweisungen der Bibel einschließlich derer des Wegweisers Christus Jesus, auf denen Mrs. Eddys Entdeckung beruht, nur in dem Maße befolgen, wie sie wahrhaft bestrebt sind, die Lehren dieser Wissenschaft in ihrem Leben zu beweisen. Ihr Ziel ist, die Allheit und Allgegenwart Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen, Seiner Widerspiegelung, zu Ihm so klar zu erkennen, daß die Eigenschaften, die Er allen Seinen Kindern uneingeschränkt gibt, in ihrem täglichen Leben in Erscheinung treten mögen.

Nun ist es klar, daß wir nicht anderen etwas geben können, was wir selber nicht besitzen. Die Quelle der in vorstehender Bestimmung des Begriffs „Öl" enthaltener schönen Eigenschaften und Tätigkeiten ist Gott selber. Wenn wir aber nicht ununterbrochen aus dieser göttlichen und unerschöpflichen Quelle schöpfen, können wir finden, daß in unseren menschlichen Berührungen unser Vorrat an „Öl" zur Neige geht. Von einem unerschöpflichen Vorrat kommende geistige Erleuchtung fließt allen uneingeschränkt zu, und alle können lernen, sie zu empfangen.

Sollten wir aber vergessen, in unserem Denken die Tatsache unserer unauflöslichen Verbindung mit Gott, der göttlichen Erleuchtungsquelle, zu bewahren, so würden wir finden, daß wir wie die Besitzerin des Automobils die Forderungen der Steilhänge schwieriger Erfahrungen falsch beurteilt haben, und es kann zweifelhaft scheinen, ob wir unsern Weg fortsetzen können.

Wir denken, gut sein erfordere, daß wir anderen beständig geben, und dies ist richtig. Um es aber zu tun, müssen wir zuerst gegen uns selber gut sein und uns durch Hingebung und Gebet unsere dauernde Empfänglichkeit für die heilenden und segnenden himmlischen Gedanken sichern.

Beim Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist es sehr notwendig, daß wir anwenden, was wir von dieser heilenden Wahrheit verstehen, und so mehr Verständnis erlangen. Mrs. Eddy erklärt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 195): „Allen Gutes tun, weil wir alle lieben, und in Gottes Dienst den einen Zentner, den wir alle haben, anwenden, ist unser einziges Mittel, diesen Zentner zu mehren, und die beste Art, eine tiefe Unzufriedenheit mit unseren Mängeln zum Schweigen zu bringen". Gegen sich selber gut sein, heißt die nötige Zeit sich nehmen, um sich mit geistigen Wahrheiten zu befassen und sie in sich aufzunehmen, und aus der Bibel und aus Wissenschaft und Gesundheit die Erleuchtung zu gewinnen, die uns befähigt, angesichts jedes widrigen Umstandes geistige Ruhe zu bewahren und die Sanftmut zu bekunden, die den Widerstand entwaffnet. Sollten wir dieses „Öl" zur Neige gehen lassen, so können wir finden, daß wir im Umgang mit anderen aufgeregt werden, und daß Reibung die Folge ist—Reibung, die nicht nur uns, sondern auch anderen schadet. Denn sie erregt die Empfindlichkeit und verhindert die freie Tätigkeit jener geistigen Ideen, die unsere tatsächliche Versorgung sind.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine Religion der Liebe. Ihre Lehre beruht auf der geistigen Tatsache der Allheit Gottes, der die Liebe ist. Ihre Anhänger trachten danach, stufenweise die Allgegenwart der Liebe klarer zu erkennen. Sie bemühen sich auch, die Liebe Gottes ihr Denken so durchdringen zu lassen, daß dessen Klarheit hervorleuchten möge, ungetrübt durch die Wolken des Materialismus—Haß, Bosheit, Tadelsucht oder Rache.

Um so ihre Lampen brennend zu erhalten, ergänzen sie beständig ihren Ölvorrat, eingedenk der klugen Jungfrauen in Jesu Gleichnis, „die Öl nahmen in ihren Gefäßen samt ihren Lampen" (Matth. 25, 4). So sind sie auf Notfälle vorbereitet; denn sie können jeden Augenblick aufgefordert werden, sanftmütig zu geben „jedermann, der Grund fordert der Hoffnung", die in ihnen ist, wie Petrus ermahnt (1. Petr. 3, 15). Und diese Bereitschaft bringt mit sich gesegnete Gelegenheiten, „Heiligung; Nächstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration", die Bestandteile des heiligen Öls, zu gebrauchen, das wir alle auf Lager haben müssen, wenn wir gegen uns selber und andere gut sein wollen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Wish

FOR you, may hawthorn bough and peach
And wren and finch insure a Spring
And goldenly and bluely each
October prove a priceless thing.

For you, may leisure alternate
With work you love, and music still
You, books be curious and great,
And starlight silver valley and hill.

For you, may laughter live, and no
Day find your rugged courage done,—
And, down all roads you ever go,
May love be your companion.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Cricket

THE cricket is a modest player
Content to fiddle on the stair.

This small musician haunts the wall
And makes the hearth his concert hall.

He neatly stores his fiddle strings
Beneath the covers of his wings.

He is a small bohemian
Who sleeps when honest work is done;

And though he tunes up all night long
He never finishes his song.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1938

Last Awards Bestowed For Road Courtesy

Campaign of Monitor and Loew's Theaters for fair play in driving praised by officials.

Fair play and courtesy are law to the sportsman. And in closing a six weeks campaign of awarding courteous drivers today, The Christian Science Monitor observes that there are many motorists in the great automotive game who have learned that the laws of courtesy and decency are as applicable to motoring as they are to other American pastimes.

During the month and a half that this paper has co-operated with Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters in awarding two theater tickets to motorists who have earned those friendly gestures of "thanks" from the other fellow, letters of commendation have been received from state and city officials including Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston, William P. Hickey, Boston Transit Commissioner, and Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor.

Also in the files are many letters of congratulation from motorists themselves who recognize that the serenity of the driver guided by reason rather than haste is the result of practice in subduing the all-too-prevalent impulse to get there ahead of the other fellow. While there is not always someone standing on the street corner to check his actions, the professional driver knows that there are continuous rewards for courtesy that contribute to a quiet mentality in driving, hence security and the maximum fun that goes with motoring.

Regard for Those Afoot

Drivers awarded two theater tickets for courtesy on the highways by the Monitor have uncovered many avenues of approach to courtesy, from stopping to permit pedestrians to pass without haste across traffic-jammed streets, to permitting other motorists to take the right of way even when the right was clearly their own. In other words, they have tried the simple plan of fitting their own moves into a highway pattern that has been made increasingly complicated by the actions of the selfish driver.

Other motorists helping to transplant the seeds of fair play and courtesy from the sports field to the macadamized highway have permitted others to draw out of parking places, halted long lines of traffic behind them in order that some motorist might break through and turn his car around and even waited for on-coming cars to pass intersections when the way was clear for them to proceed at the moment without interference.

Today, the final theater ticket awards are made to the operators of cars bearing the registrations:

14368
A21-155

Truck and Car

Concerning the driver of the business car A21-155 whose name is John H. Desmond, 77 Ello Avenue, South Weymouth, the observer wrote in as follows: "The traffic in Washington Square, Weymouth, was heavy and we had been waiting in the middle of the road for some time to reach the sidewalk. The driver of this truck came along, motioned to us to pass through and stopped his truck and the long line of cars behind him."

John J. O'Brien of 81 Court Street, Plymouth, was the operator of car registered 14368, who also allowed pedestrians to reach the sidewalk when he could have followed the other cars ahead of him and passed right through. It seemed a small thing to do, yet it constituted a sharp rebuke to impatience which highway experts term "Public Enemy Number One" on the nation's highways.

Newton Board Rejects Advice

Recommendations made by Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton in his inaugural address last January, and since studied by the Legislative Committee of the Newton Board of Aldermen, were turned down last night at a meeting of the Board.

The Mayor's recommendations included the naming of a purchasing agent, and a public works director, dividing the work now performed by the municipal treasurer and collector of taxes, and relocating ward lines.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy; not so warm in north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Maine: Partly cloudy; cooler in west portion; Wednesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, followed by showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest wind, shifting to northwest over north portion; moderate west wind over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	84	94	Miami	82	88
Buffalo	78	80	Montreal	78	90
Chicago	74	88	New Haven	82	94
Cincinnati	76	88	New Orleans	78	90
Denver	58	82	New York	80	94
Jacksonville	76	94	St. Louis	58	66
Kansas City	70	82	San Francisco	58	66
Los Angeles	64	78	Washington	82	96

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Aug. 16.
B—Maximum, Aug. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:30 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday 3:52 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Wednesday 4:16 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:15 p. m.

Quincy Group to Push New Plan to Fall Vote

In Boston Today

Saves Two Years On Referendum

The Quincy Taxpayers' Association, which planned to force a referendum on the Plan E form of city government in 1940, has discovered that it may place the question on the ballot this fall, and is now in search of the required 4,000 signatures of voters.

A total of 1,000 names has already been secured, it was announced today.

In its application to Quincy, the Proportional Representation Council-Manager, or Plan E, form of government, will elect seven city councilors by proportional representation, and this group in turn will select one of their number Mayor.

Boston Hotter Then Not So Hot

After hovering in the 80's through the night, Boston's thermometers climbed quickly this morning to 93 degrees at 11 a. m. at the East Boston Airport. That was within two degrees of the record high for the date, set just 10 years ago.

Weather Bureau officials had thought it likely that this record might be passed on this third day of the year's warmest hot spell so far—but shortly after 11 light breezes from the East, to which Boston looks expectantly for sudden relief on sweltering days, reached the airport and sent the mercury there down to 89 at 1 p. m.

The breezes were wavering and uncertain, however, and it was reported to be quite likely that the temperature would start up again shortly.

Only skeleton forces remained at work in the City Hall, State House and many private institutions after noon today, and mail delivery service was curtailed in the Boston postal district, embracing more than a score of towns and cities.

High temperatures were registered over most of the United States yesterday, but Eastport, Maine, with only 58 degrees, was the coolest spot east of the Rockies.

Cost of Living Up During July

It cost slightly more to live in Massachusetts in July than in June according to the monthly report on living costs just made public by Richard Olney, Director of the State Department of Labor and Industries. The general advance in food prices more than accounted for the small decrease in clothing costs.

An analysis of the budget shows that the State's cost of living index increased by about 2½ per cent, due principally to the 8 per cent rise in the cost of meats. Fish, milk, butter, tea, coffee, flour, bread, potatoes, canned vegetables, and vinegar fell in price but not enough to wipe out the great advance in meat prices.

Clothing during July fell 1.7 per cent. This was due to lower prices for shirts, hats, gloves, men's and women's hosiery, suits, underwear, and cotton goods.

Although living costs in Massachusetts were higher in July than in June, they were still lower than a year ago by more than 3 per cent, though about 5 per cent higher than for July 1936. The State in weighting the items in the budget assigns 37.6 per cent to food, while clothing gets only 12.8 per cent and shelter 21.8 per cent. Therefore the higher food costs for July are the predominate factor in the slight rise in general living costs.

Leary Is Leery Of His Election

With his slogan, "A jellyfish in every pot. Don't vote for Leary," Special Officer Thomas H. Leary of the Cambridge force found on his return from a fortnight's vacation yesterday that he was unwittingly caught in the sweep of a political campaign.

Awaiting him was a card from Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook acknowledging receipt of his nomination papers as a delegate to the Democratic State convention.

Since policemen may not legally enter politics Mr. Leary was unpleasantly surprised by this revelation. He hurried to Acting Police Chief John J. Canney and protested vehemently that he knew nothing whatever about the affair. On his declaration that he will do no campaigning, he was told that the nomination will not be held against him.

A World War veteran who has been on the Cambridge force for 19 years, Mr. Leary has many friends who are making the most of the situation. A group of these are opposing his "campaign" with the slogan, "Be Leery of Leary."

He has not yet discovered which admirers, inspired by love of a practical joke, had nominated him.

Press Unions Split in Boston

Two rival unions now share the representation of employees of the Hearst Boston newspapers for collective bargaining.

The American Newspaper Guild, which was founded by newspaper reporters and photographers, but expanded a year ago to include business office employees of newspapers, represents about 250 work-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Tobin to Invite Veterans to City

Business for Boston is seen in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's announcement today that he will fly to Columbus, Ohio, next Wednesday to invite the Veterans of Foreign Wars —now in convention there—to hold their 1939 meeting in Boston.

The Mayor said he was scheduled to speak to the Women's Auxiliary on Thursday and before the convention proper on Friday.

Between 7,000 and 15,000 persons attend the annual meetings of the Veterans, attending sessions which continue for about one week.

The State, the Mayor said, has appropriated $30,000 toward the next convention. He added that he has been assured by members of the City Council that they will approve an order for $10,000 which the Mayor will submit after Jan. 1.

All Liberals Not Communists

"It is unfair to label persons with liberal or progressive ideas as Communists," said Edward F. Sullivan, special counsel for the Dies Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American Activities today.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sullivan lauded the report of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee Investigating Subversive Activities, which assailed the CIO and Civil Liberties Committee as Communistic in tendency without giving either a hearing.

"The report prepared by this group is very good," Mr. Sullivan told reporters in his temporary office in the Federal Building in Boston. "It should be read by every citizen of this State."

He did not refer to a recent request by Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, that the Massachusetts report be read sympathetically by every citizen of Jersey City. Mr. Hague is a militant foe of both Communism and the CIO, which he classified together.

Preparing to investigate Communism and other Unamerican activities in Massachusetts himself, in behalf of the Congressional group, Mr. Sullivan said he was not restricting himself to Communism, but he had "heard of no organized efforts by Nazis or Fascists." He added he would welcome any evidence of the latter.

The Congressional attorney made public certain charges he has received from sources he did not name that "some of the relief projects about Boston, especially theater projects," show favoritism to Communists in matters of advances, pay increases and layoffs. He said he had not yet investigated the charges, but would do so.

Bigney Loses GOP Appeal

Despite the description of the State Ballot Law Commission and its members in a verbal discharge of epithets, more than usually unflattering even to campaign-hardened politicians, by Robert E. Bigney, candidate for the Republican nomination for Councillor, yesterday the commission, after considering his nomination paper ruled that Mr. Bigney's name will not appear on the official ballot.

Terming the Commission "nothing but a bunch of gorillas" and this hearing a "star-chamber session held for the sole purpose of railroading me off the ballot," Mr. Bigney failed to convince the Commission his name should remain on the ballot and threatened to carry the case to court.

Against his opponent for the nomination, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. Bigney filed protests that Mr. Coakley was not a resident of the Fourth Councillor District and that his name should not be printed on the ballot.

Mr. Bigney's objections to Mr. Coakley were rejected by the Commission, however, which ruled that no residential requirement is defined for councillor.

Having ruled out his Republican nomination papers the Commission will hear the protests tomorrow against Mr. Bigney's independent nomination papers. Mr. Bigney has, however, qualified as a Democratic candidate against Mr. Coakley.

Yankee 'Port' Scene Planned At World Fair

Massachusetts, Vermont, N. H., and Connecticut will share expense of building exhibit.

Following six months of debate over how best to present New England to visitors at the New York World's Fair in 1939, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire today signed a contract calling for immediate erection of a small New England waterfront scene on the Fair grounds.

Maine and Rhode Island did not enter the agreement, and it is not known whether they will sponsor separate exhibits or eventually join in the larger project.

Two buildings, both in the style of Bulfinch and both of rose brick with white trim, one representing an early customhouse and the other a warehouse, will be erected. They will be beside a slip at which a 135 foot barkentine will ride at anchor.

Debated Opinions

Chief point of contention regarding this design, which was first presented at the New England Council meeting in Hartford last winter, was over the question of whether the historical aspects of New England should be stressed or whether it might be wisest to stress the modern industrial and recreational advantages of the region.

This was considered an especially important question in view of the extended efforts that are projected to attract World's Fair visitors to New England after seeing the Fair.

The waterfront scene was the choice of a committee of New England architects, headed by Henry A. Shepley of Boston.

Built by Fair

The exhibit will be built from the committee's plans by the World's Fair Corporation, at a cost of approximately $130,000. It will be rented to the States for the duration of the Fair.

The barkentine, probably one of the last of its type, was found near Fall River and will be completely dismantled, carried to the Fair grounds on Long Island, and there reassembled.

James F. Langley, Concord, N. H., newspaper publisher, represented that State in signing the contract; Ralph H. Smith of Barre, represented Vermont; State Senator George H. Moyse represented Massachusetts, and Willard Rogers, Hartford hotel proprietor, represented Connecticut. The World's Fair was represented by Louis Scarborough.

Worcester Riddle Of 'Roman Temple' Is Solved at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16—After six years the curiosity of many Worcester residents has finally been satisfied as to the purpose of the miniature Roman temple that has perched on the roof of the Worcester Post Office since the building was constructed. But while the conundrum has been solved for many, the artistic sensibilities of others finds no solace in the explanation. The latter are of the impression that the New Deal apparently has some rather novel ideas on classical architecture.

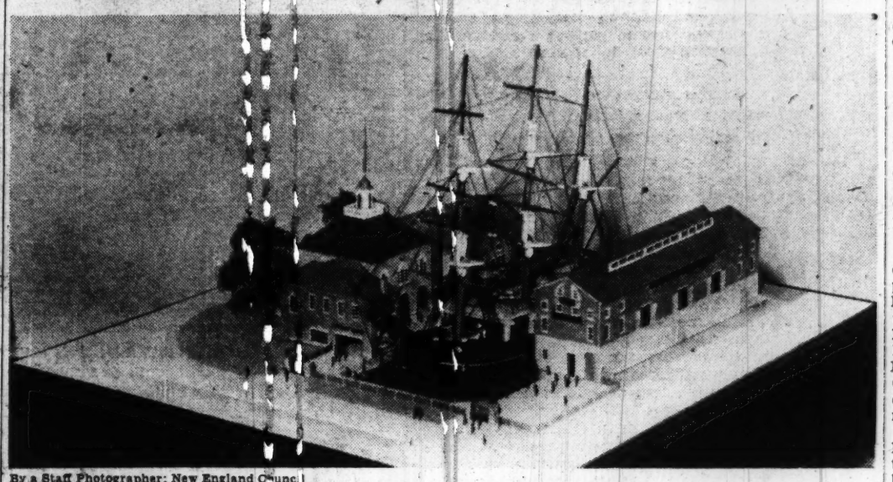
The building itself might be termed of semi-classical design, leaning towards Greek influence. The roof is flat, and directly in the center is a construction that smacks distinctly of the architecture used in the ancient temples of Rome. Residents argued for six years over this alleged perversion of the classics. Some thought it might be a pigeon roost, others a machine-gun nest for G-men, while some surmised that it might some day be utilized as a mooring mast for dirigibles.

But, all were wrong, according to information from the Post Office Department. It appears that Washington six years ago was concerned with far more important things than the consistency in the architectural lines of the new Worcester Post Office. So after the plans were drawn and the construction completed in accordance with them, it was discovered that no adequate housing had been planned for the machinery and cables of the elevators. Fearing that the lines of the building would be spoiled by the conventional type of housing for these essential elevator parts, someone hit on the idea of modeling the enclosure along the lines of a Roman temple.

New Englanders Plan Exhibit for World Fair

Seated: Ralph H. Smith, James M. Langley, George H. Moyse, Willard B. Rogers
Representing Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, Respectively

Standing: Louis Scarborough, Henry R. Shepley, Henry K. Cushing, Dudley Harmon
Of the New York Fair, Architect, Architect, Of the N. E. Council



By a Staff Photographer; New England Council

Model of Exhibit to Be Shown at Fair

Tobin Requests $175,000 For 8,000 City Jobs

Approximately 8,000 WPA workers on city paving projects will be assured of employment until the end of 1938 if a request by Mayor Tobin for a $175,000 loan order for supplies and equipment is passed by the City Council.

The Council meeting in historic Faneuil Hall yesterday gave a first reading to the order. A second and final reading will be given at its next meeting, Aug. 29.

Although it is not believed any workers will be laid off in the meantime, Mayor Tobin urged prompt action and told the Council in a communication that if paving projects are to continue, additional funds must be made available immediately.

This order would bring to $4,000,000 the amount appropriated this year by the city for street projects. At the meeting, William Morrissey, head of the Highway Service, declared that of the original $225,000, only $10,000 now remains.

The Federal Government bears the entire labor charge of these WPA workers.

Total of $75,000,000

In this regard, the Council was informed by Robert F. Donigan, chairman of the City Statistics Department, the Government has granted to Boston approximately $75,000,000, exclusive of PWA allotments, since the beginning of the New Deal. These grants included items for welfare purposes, CWA, ERA, and WPA work relief projects, mothers' aid, and old-age assistance contributions. PWA figures, Mr. Donigan said, are not available.

The Council tabled for two weeks a recommendation from Mayor Tobin that additional funds be set aside for payment of the rental of the Boston Municipal Court's quarters in Young's Hotel.

According to the Mayor, funds for the rental will be exhausted at the end of this month. He urged transfer of $14,326 from a special fund of Superior Civil Court fees to the Municipal Court rental funds. The Council agreed to go into the matter

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Foreclosure Adds a Chapter To History of Baldpate Inn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 16—An auctioneer's hammer was ready today to bang a staccato ending to another leisurely chapter in the 205-year history of Baldpate Inn. A mortgage on the famous summer hotel has been foreclosed by a Georgetown bank.

For two centuries volume after volume has been added to the stacked register books. Among the thousands of names inscribed in its earlier years are many which have become internationally famous. The signatures of Grover Cleveland, Alice Longfellow—the "gentle Alice" of Longfellow's poem—and Harriet Prescott Spofford are there, and Lowells, Cabots and Vanderbilts sprinkle the pages generously.

But while thousands experienced the romance of Baldpate in person, millions learned to associate the name with the mystery, comedy, and romance of Earl Derr Biggers' story, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which in 1913 was turned into a play by George M. Cohan and as such won international popularity.

There is something about the shadowy halls of a summer hotel in winter, with imaginary light and laughter echoing behind tightly closed shutters, that is almost universally intriguing to the fancy, it was pointed out by reviewers of the play and of the one silent and two talking pictures based upon it.

Audiences sat on the edges of their seats as George M. Cohan, Douglas MacLean, Gene Raymond, or Richard Dix unlocked the creaking door and stepped into the frosty halls in mid-winter to write a promised novel in a few brief hours. They laughed and thrilled six times more, at least, as six other keys turned in the lock, and adventure crowded in among the dust-sheet draped chairs.

Stage Version Revised

The last major revival of the stage version of the story was in June, 1935, when the Players presented it for one week with George M. Cohan, prefaced by remarks by Otis Skinner and Walter Hampden.

That was the same year that the last talking picture version, with Gene Raymond, appeared.

Deacon Stephen Mighill built Baldpate in 1733 and made his home there with his wife and family. In 1783 it went, under his will, to his son David. Later it was bought by Paul Spofford, descendant of the deacon, and it has been owned for many years by his heirs.

Safety Campaign Cuts Accidents In Springfield Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16—Indications that the safety campaign being waged by Chief of Police John L. Maloney is bringing results are seen in the accident report for last month prepared by the Traffic Bureau.

Figures showed that the total number of automobiles involved in accidents in July was 102 compared with 125 in June and personal injuries resulting from them dropped from 125 in June to 95 last month. There was one fatality in July, but none in June. Injuries to pedestrians were four less last month than in June while the number of bicycles involved in accidents was the same.

Motorists are limited to 15 miles per hour at intersections, 20 in congested areas and 25 to 30 in outlying sections. He has asked all officers to turn in their tickets to him personally and asserted there will be no "fixing."

General Court Tops Former August Mark

Hurley and GOP still deadlocked over way to allocate moneys from highway fund.

As the House and Senate convened today to consider Gov. Charles P. Hurley's newest proposal for unemployment relief, the General Court of Massachusetts had been in session 224 days since Jan. 5.

This is two days shorter than the Legislative session in 1935 under former Gov. James M. Curley which was the longest in the Commonwealth's history, 226 days.

The present Legislature is sitting later however in point of date than any previous one and if the session lasts through Thursday of this week it will pass the 1935 record in number of days as well. The 1935 session was prorogued Aug. 15.

A caucus was held at 11 a. m. at the Statehouse by both Republicans and Democrats to determine what course of action party followers should take when the General Court convenes.

As the Massachusetts House assembled for a regular session this afternoon it appeared that as a result of the two-party caucuses that the vote on Governor Hurley's $5,000,000 highway program would be divided on party line. Republican leaders predicted that the GOP would stand united against the Governor's present work relief proposal, as it has against all his previous programs.

Democratic members of the House of Representatives will vote to support the Governor's proposal, Legislators said after the caucus this morning. They reported that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston has made no effort to have the Boston Democrats vote against the Governor's bill because it threatened to increase the Boston tax rate next year.

If the Republican-controlled House again votes as a body against the Governor's bill the deadlock between the Governor and General Court which has been in effect all summer would continue perhaps up to primary day, Legislators predicted.

The present session is the second session of the 150th Great and General Court of Massachusetts. It was convened on Jan. 5. By July 15 it appeared that the controversy between the Governor and the Republican Legislators had ended. Both the House and Senate were in session all night and all legislation except the controversial relief issue was dispatched.

On the morning of July 16, after conferences agreements, proposals and legislative back-scratching throughout the night, no break in the deadlock appeared at hand and no compromise seemed possible.

"Stay-at-Home Strike"

The Legislature adjourned to meet regularly thereafter twice a week in what was described as a "stay-at-home strike" against the Governor. And the Legislature still continues, a new record for the longest session in the Commonwealth's history having been now established.

In voting upon Governor Hurley's new unemployment relief bill today, the Legislature will be forced to choose whether it will take the $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund and turn it over to the Public Works Department for a construction program of 55 projects; or whether it will turn the $5,000,000 back to the cities and towns to supplement local highway programs.

If the Governor's course is adopted, the State tax will be increased by $5,000,000 to a probable figure of $17,500,000—the highest State tax in Massachusetts history.

If the GOP program prevails, the $5,000,000 will be returned to cities and towns compensating the local communities in part for the excessive State tax that is inescapable this year.

New Haven Elms Undergoing Air Inspection for Blight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16—A modernized campaign of aerial warfare against the blighting Dutch elm fungus has captured the interest of New Haven when the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Bureau of Air Commerce, assigned a Government autogiro to the Municipal Airport here to aid in locating infected elm trees.

During the next two weeks, the airplane will cruise at low altitudes over this city and its environs while an observer from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Bloomfield, N. J., scans the treetops for discolored patches of leaves in the crowns: one of the principal indications that the disease may be present.

On these periodic and systematic flights which continue daily, James L. Todd, the observer for this area, locates suspicious trees on photographic maps spread before him in the cockpit, and when the survey has been completed these will be turned over to ground scouting crews who will take samples from all the trees marked and forward the material to Morristown, N. J., for culturing.

Frederick L. Faulkner, veteran pilot for the Pitcairn Autogiro Company, stated that in carrying out this work it is often necessary to fly at low altitudes, and the autogiro has the additional advantage of being able to stop almost completely in mid-air. He explained, however, that he has received instructions to remain "at reasonable altitude" over towns, villages, and dwellings, and to avoid disturbing livestock over farm areas.

M. A. Rassbach, who is supervising the aerial surveys in this area, said that the Department of Agriculture already has inaugurated this type of work with signal success in New Jersey and sections of New York State, but that this is the first attempts at it in Connecticut.

Each tree spotted from the air is marked with a metal identification tag later by the ground crew prior to the culturing in New Jersey, and should the laboratory results prove the tree to be infected, the owner is immediately notified by mail and an eradication crew placed at his disposal without charge. Where state laws permit, the condemnation of infected trees is undertaken through legal processes when necessary.

Mr. Rassbach explained that leaves which suddenly wilt or turn yellow are the principal external symptoms of the disease, wilting being localized or extending through the foliage of the crown where it is easily seen from the air. Because growing conditions, injuries, insect attack and other fungus diseases may cause a tree to show symptoms similar to the blight, the tagging of a tree does not necessarily indicate that it is infected. Only laboratory tests are final, and if these prove the tree is not suffering from the fungus, it may be permitted to stand.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell. 3:53, 7:01, 10:13. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers. 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Uptown—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1, 4:25, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," featuring Warren William and Gail Patrick. 2:40, 5:48, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 1:40 a. m., 3:45, 5:50, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Fenway: 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:30, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Scollay 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Modern, 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 6:35, 8:35.

Metropolitan—

"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyronne Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Irene Dunne, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alice Brady, Guy Kibbee and Eric Blore in "Joy of Living." Also "Josette," featuring Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also "Night Club Scandal," featuring John Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel. Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Find What's Wrong," "The Forgotten Step," "Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra," "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Crime School," with Humphrey Bogart. 3:35, 5:35, 9:40. Also Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet in "Pools for Scandal." 2, 5, 8

Universal—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Lord Jeff." 10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Three Blind Mice," with Joel McCrea and Loretta Young. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery in "Night Must Fall." Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall.

Tremont—
Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
"Bringing Up Baby," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Also Pearl Knowles and Ann Sheridan in "Patient in Room 18." Tomorrow: Patric Knowles and Beverly Roberts in "Expensive Husbands." Also "Hollywood Cowboy," with George O'Brien.

Boston—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Kidnapped." 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "He Couldn't Say No," with Frank McHugh. 9:30, 11:15 a. m., 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Music

Marlboro Studios—
Ninth concert in the summer series by the Musicians Musicales, given under the auspices of the Professional Musicians Society. Norman Foster, pianist, 27 Boylston Street. 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Marblehead Arts Association

The Arts in Massachusetts

Marblehead, Mass.

Through Sept. 2, oils, water colors and drawings by William T. Aldrich will be on exhibition at the Marblehead Arts Association. An architect by profession, Mr. Aldrich apparently gives a great deal of attention to pictorial art, for he undertakes to operate in various mediums with the concentration of student and professional.

Before reaching the top floor of the King Hooper Mansion, where the pictures may be viewed, the visitor has an opportunity to see this beautiful Colonial house which has recently been rehabilitated. It was rescued from deterioration by the devoted undertaking of a few zealous citizens who raised the necessary funds to purchase and repair it. Today it stands a model of Colonial taste, a splendid example of early American architecture. The visitor will find many items of interest in the wall panelling, the doors, the fireplaces and stairways. The furnishings include beds and chairs, hand-loomed textiles. There is some bric-a-brac, and chinoiserie. On the pictorial side a few things will be of interest, such as the blocked wall paper, a primitive portrait in the journeyman style, and an embroidered picture.

Mr. Aldrich's pictures are shown in the erstwhile banquet hall. The water colors are featured. The boating subjects seem especially suited to this environment, for we have but to look out of an adjacent window to see a harbor full of small boats. Mr. Aldrich portrays little sail boats at rest in the harbor, and others in full action. Larger craft also interest him. All the shipping is seen in relation to the sea, which is active and often violent. Mr. Aldrich differs from customary portrayers of ships and the sea for the fact that he always maintains the artistic approach, working for a composition, for movement and rhythm, as well as accuracy of forms.

There are other water colors of the outdoors, some more convincing than others in conveying a sense of dense, growing foliage, airiness and sunshine. Mr. Aldrich possesses a native love of this medium and we judge that he is happiest performing in it.

The portraits are done in oils. They vary greatly. At best the portraiture is executed with simplicity and sentiment. One or two portraits are rather stereotyped and lack, for us at any rate, the conviction of the water colors.

Drawings reveal the artist in working moments, and show his practice in light and shade technique, also his notes made in preparation for the larger pictures.

D. A.

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North Providence Shouts Approval Of Sewer Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16 — The 15-member Sewer Commission, appointed Aug. 13, after North Providence taxpayers approved a $1,300,000 PWA sewer project, began drafting plans to carry out the work.

Taxpayers gathered at a special town meeting voted for the project, one of the largest PWA proposals to be approved in Rhode Island this year. A loud chorus of "yeas" and only a few scattered "noes" were heard when the matter came to a vote.

Approval of the project came after a week of dispute. William L. Clark, Town Treasurer, announced last week that North Providence was on "the verge of bankruptcy" and that it lacked funds to pay salaries of teachers and other town employees.

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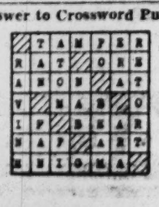

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Artistic Globe Trotters Settle Down in Arlington, Vermont

Photos by Francis A. Rugg

How Dear to the Heart—Scenes of Childhood

Upper left—The Fisher's old carriage house an art studio at Arlington, Vermont. Upper right—Doorway of the Community House in Arlington. Lower left—Main Street, Arlington. Lower center—Arlington owns this pine tree which was the model for the State Seal. Lower right—At the Sign of the Wheel betokening the Carriage House Studio, where browsers are as welcome as buyers.

Art Finds a Place for Itself In Vermont Carriage House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARLINGTON, Vt.—"Why don't you have a summer studio in our old Carriage House at Arlington, Vermont?" casually remarked Dorothy Canfield Fisher to Sarah and Francis Rugg, as she was looking over some of Mr. Rugg's photographs of the Basque country, in which she was much interested.

That was just five years ago, and for five years now the old Wagon Wheel has signalled to passerbys through Arlington, that in the old Carriage House is an exhibition of New England's lovely highways, byways and waterways, and as the announcement cards sent out by the Ruggs emphasize: "You do not need to be a customer to be welcome at the Carriage House Studio."

Thus Francis Rugg, the candid camera man, has turned professional, helped on by his author wife Sarah and when the spring flowers are in bloom they step on their magic rug and speed to Arlington, a name synonomous with Canfield in the snug, little Vermont town, since the old Brick House, the Canfield homestead, has its north wing turned into the Town Library by the decree of Aunt Martha Canfield, while its lower rooms are for community gatherings, its south wing being reserved for Canfield guests.

And back of that Brick House is the old Carriage House, more than a century old, where Canfield guests were stored away, when there were too many for the family home. Two of these Canfield guests, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guiterman, the former a poet, the latter an artist, so enjoyed the rusticity of the Carriage House, that Mrs. Guiterman asked if she might transform it into a studio, and when Dorothy Canfield Fisher relayed this request to the genial townspeople, the latter climbed their attic stairs and brought forth a veritable treasure trove of genuine antiques and the Carriage House Studio was away to a romantic start.

But when Francis and Sarah Rugg came to Arlington, they not only wanted a studio but a home for light housekeeping, and they touched their magic rug, and the same kind country folk brought forth at the Canfield suggestion the necessary equipment, so that as Sarah Rugg laughingly declared: "Our home is literally furnished with contributions from almost everyone's garret in town."

The aforementioned wagon wheel was located in a blacksmith shop and hangs out in front of the old Brick House, proclaiming that Francis Rugg having been to Europe and Africa, there is a varied as well as interesting collection of photographs.

Both Ruggs are college graduates, both are New Englanders, and Francis a native of Vermont has simply come home, while Sarah has books to her credit and plenty of geniality to make her an ever delightful hostess.

A French teacher by training, Francis went over seas during the World War to teach the soldiers French, but the quality of his photographs being recognized even then, he was allowed to take his camera across and his pictures were used for Y. M. C. A. publicity. While in the first Leave Area at Aix-les-Bains, Francis had his dark room in the Casino. In service until September, 1919, he has since returned to the French village where he was billeted and was privileged to take unusual photographs of peasant life.

Now the Ruggs travel only to Arlington, Vermont, and love it so well here that they are content to remain in New England instead of crossing an ocean or two. In lieu of the Alps they have the Green Mountains and now in the Carriage House Studio are local views where once there was none to be had in Arlington. There is a photograph of the covered bridge to the right of them, one of the covered bridge to the left of them and a photograph of a solitary pine tree, a very proud pine tree, which is so historical that the village has bought it and cherishes it tenderly.

That pine tree is on the slope of Red Mountain not so far from the village. "Just look on my old Vermont seal," said Sarah Rugg, "and you will see a cow underneath a pine tree. It came about that the first Vermont Governor, one Chittendon by name, had as a guest an artist, who chanced to look up to the slope of Red Mountain and there beneath the shade of this very identical pine tree stood a cow patiently chewing her cud and looking benignly down upon the town. At once the guest made a design for the Vermont State Seal which for many years featured this contented cow and the pine tree."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sport radiocast
5:15	Boston Hour	Network program	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"Don Winslow": sk.	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45	Comment: music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News: sports review	News: Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Popular songs	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Social Security"	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45	Vocal program	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Bob Roy's Orchestra
7:00	Baritone soloist	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Headlines"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Ink Spots": quartet	News commentator	"Musical Album"	"The Piano Twins"
7:45	"Second Husband"	James Melton: orch	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance Music
8:00	Political talk	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Rush-Morgan's Orch.	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Political talk	Jacques Renard's Orch.	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Network speaker
8:30	"Get-Together":	"Information Please":	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45	popular music	questions: answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Network speaker
9:00	"Grand Central	"Now and Then": or-	"Vox Pop": informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15	Station": sketch	chestra; vocal group	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law":	Say It With Words	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.: quartet	NBC Jamboree	dramatic sketch	Say It With Words	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	Address, Cordell Hull,	Billie Lossez's Orch	Dance music
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Secretary of State	Network speakers	Evening Vespers
10:30	Mystery sketch	Political talk	"Hollywood Column"	Network speakers	"Evening Vespers"
10:45	Park concert	Political talk	Sport commentator	Madriguera's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orch	"Day's End": music
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	News commentator	"Day's End": music
11:30	E. Duchin's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Salute to Cities": mil-	Joe Frasetto's Orch
11:45	E. Duchin's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	itary band	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	Talk; "Radio Alma-	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	nac"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Popular songs	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lesson
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Recorded program	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Papers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news	Recorded program	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol": orch.	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Song recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Angus Ross: songs
11:15	"Hill-Billies"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	Recorded program	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	Kiwanis speakers
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	Kiwanis speakers
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	"Four of Us": music	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	"Swing at 1"
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	First game, Red Sox-	Concert Band
2:15	"Frolics": music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Philadelphia	Concert Band
2:30	Chamber Opera	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	First game, Red Sox-	Commentator
2:45	Chamber Opera	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Philadelphia	Book Reviews
3:00	Chamber Opera	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game, Red Sox-	Barbara Jo'n. songs
3:15	Popular songs	"Swingtime Trio"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:30	"Lyric Serenade"	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Here Comes the Band"	Network program
3:45	Lebrun Sisters	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Second game, Red Sox-	Network program
4:00	Summertime Sere-	Co-operative speakers	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:15	nade: organ	from Antigonish, N. S.	"Stella Dallas"	Second game, Red Sox-	Sport reports
4:30	Girls' vocal trio	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack": songs	Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:45	Violin recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	Second game	Sport radiocast
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Who Sang It?": vocal-	Sport reports	Sport radiocast
5:15	The Boston Hour	Network program	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Organ recital	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	CBS dance music	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Doris Rhodes, songs	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch
7:00	Baritone rictal	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Concert Hour"
7:15	Piano recital	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30	"Living History"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Music of the Masters"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing music	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	Joseph Uaifer's "Deep	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.	"Varieties"
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Purple Music"	vocalists	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.	"Cottage Hx'alians"
9:00	"Meet the Champ"	National High School	"Town Hall Varieties":	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	"Meet the Champ"	Orchestra and Band	Col. Stoopnagle; music	"Novelty Choir"	tory in Action"
9:30	"Blue Velvet"; se-	National High School	"For Men Only": vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"The Question Box"
9:45	loists; orchestra	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra; guests	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00	"The Word Game":	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Football banquet: noted	"An Irish Lilt"
10:15	Max Eastman	Network sports	Class and Dance	speakers	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Dance orchestra
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	V. Lopez's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charley Eckel's Orch.	lem: variet
11:30	Sammie Kaye's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	chestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	lem: variety

New Course To Prepare Men for Sea

Log of the Port of Boston

Special courses to prepare young men for the examinations to enter the Massachusetts Nautical School for more study are the latest steps to boost the American Merchant Marine. The Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension, tonight starts a series of eight evening classes to be held twice weekly, with Robert S. Woodbury as instructor. The classes will be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Mr. Woodbury is Assistant Professor in English and History. A competitive examination for entrance to the Nautical School is to be held Sept. 24.

Boston's fleet of coal carriers has an addition, the Kopperston, recently purchased by the Mystic Steamship Company and reconditioned. It was formerly the Government-owned Steamer Bannack.

Another vessel, well known in Boston, is to shift its flag from American to Italian, the Padnsay having been reported sold to Matteo Scuderi of Catania, Italy. It was formerly in the service of the American West African Line and made frequent visits to Boston. It was built at Tacoma, Wash., in 1920 and registered 4838 gross tons.

Uncle Sam has recognized the new Ireland—this time through the Customs Service—in promulgating regulations pertaining to marking of imports into the United States with the name of the country of origin. The word Eire will now be acceptible to Uncle Sam, as well as the word Ireland, on merchandise coming from those countries. Along similar lines, imports from the Island of Burma must be marked Burma, because of the separation of Burma from India.

Leon Stone

Aerial Tramway Carries Up 2,563 Tourists in Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H., Aug. 16—The aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain, built by the State of New Hampshire, has carried more than 50,000 passengers since it was thrown open to the public on June 29. A new record was established on Wednesday, when 2,563 individuals made the trip by cable-car to the summit of the mountain. The previous record of 2,015 passengers for a single day was set the Sunday before.

The average of passengers per day during July was slightly in excess of 1,000, and so far this month it has been in excess of 1,500.

Inasmuch as most of the passengers make the round trip at the charge of 95 cents, the tramway is taking in nearly $1,500 a day—better than $45,000 since its opening. From the results of operations to date, it has been estimated that the tramway will take in more than $100,000 this year. It was estimated at the time of construction that the project would pay for itself in five to 10 years, but indications are that the bond issue will be wiped out in a shorter period of time, leaving the enterprise a source of revenue to the State Treasury.

1938 Home Building Drops in Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Approximately 2,514 dwelling units were constructed in urban areas of Massachusetts during the first half of 1938, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This figure compares with a total of 2,988 dwelling units for the same state during the first half of 1937.

Frost Explains His Friendships As 'Comfortable'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 16—Robert Frost, while visiting the Writers' Conference here at the University of New Hampshire, discussed his poems and his philosophy with the group.

"I am an equalitarian," he said. "I bother with anyone I'm thrown with naturally and can live with easily; but when anyone becomes too palatial, I make myself scarce."

His test of associating with people is one of "comfortableness" or "uncomfortableness," and being an artist enables him to ignore so-called "class boundaries" more easily and to find men at his "level" in every status of society.

The fact that equality is being made a political problem is wrong because equality goes deeper than politics, the poet claims. "I don't like to have anyone press me too hard as to whether I am a proletarian or a counter-revolutionary. It is as difficult to be exactly equal with someone as to hold two pinpoints out and make them meet."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Aug. 17

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Printing Declared Rising From Status of Craft to Art

The International Association of Printing House Craftsmen in annual convention today, threw down the gauntlet to that school of thought which still scoffs at the idea that type-setting is an art, by assigning that controversial subject to William Dana Orcutt, author of "The Quest for the Perfect Book," and a seasoned authority on printing.

Addressing the nineteenth annual gathering of the Craftsmen this morning, Mr. Orcutt declared that the making of books is now a profession rather than a trade, that printing has become an art rather than a craft, and that the responsibility for maintaining the present high standards of printing and book-making "rests upon the seriousness with which the younger generation accepts the profession."

From all over the United States and Canada, nearly 1,000 delegates of printing clubs were gathered at the Hotel Statler to hear Mr. Orcutt eulogize their calling from a background of knowledge that began for him as an apprentice at the old University Press in Cambridge back in 1891.

Mr. Orcutt said he was particularly glad to speak to the convention this year because of the increasingly strong inroads of modern conditions attempting to force the printing trade away from the traditions upon which "the existing structure of printing has been founded."

The reason for so much emphasis upon printing as an art is obviously to make the layman forget that tragic era of printing, to which Mr. Orcutt alluded as the 1890's. During that period of great mechanical development, he said, the trade revealed an utter disregard for the basic architectural laws laid down by the artist-master-printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Then came the William Morris books, which shocked compositors and pressmen into the realization that book-making could be restored to the status of a fine art; that is, if printers had the inclination to relearn and reapply the basic principles upon which the profession had been founded.

Mr. Orcott stated that the Boston Society of Printers is entitled to the credit for having started the typographical revolution against the monstrosities of the 1890's and rediscovered the beauties of line, balance and typographical harmony.

And is the public interested in the transition of printing from a craft to an art?

The irrefutable answer to this question was found by Mr. Orcutt in the public's refusal now to buy books that are cheaply made.

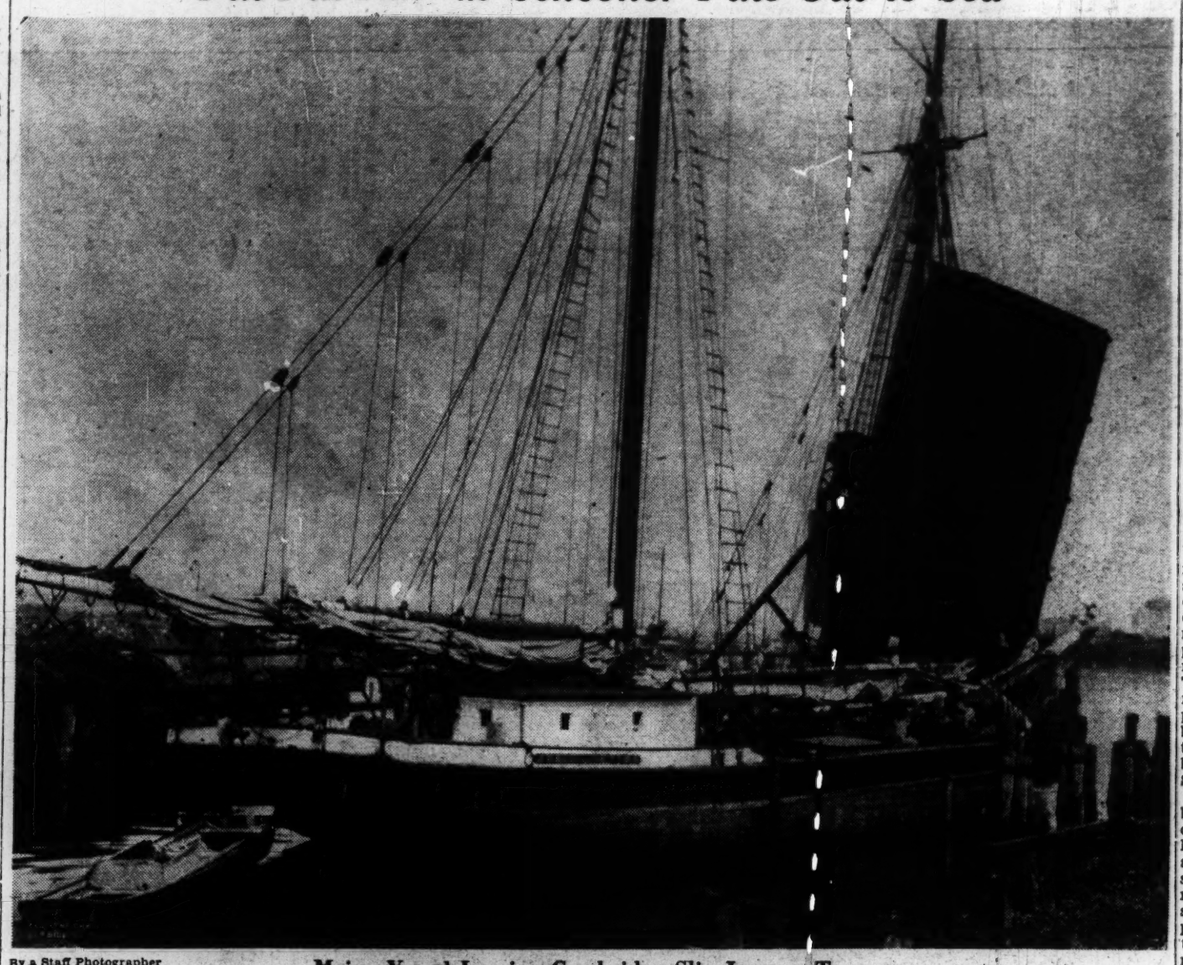
As a result of this revolution, according to him, a publisher today cannot afford to make a book badly any more than an automobile manufacturer can afford to put out an inefficient car. Quality, even in low-cost books, he said, is now accepted as a matter of course.

Fresh from their clam-bakes and open-air harbor cruises of the preceding day, the delegates were prepared to receive Mr. Orcutt's message with keen enthusiasm. For this convention is arranged to combine the seriousness of discussions with recreational pursuits on an equal basis.

Completing business clinics at 1 p. m., the convention scheduled a golf tournament at the Commonwealth Country Club. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the plants of The Christian Science Publishing Society and of Ginn & Company, manufacturers of textbooks, were visited.

Tonight, a banquet, stage show, and dance will be held in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel. The convention is to close its four-days of sessions tomorrow with a final business meeting.

'Put-Put-Put' as Schooner Puts Out to Sea



By a Staff Photographer

Maine Vessel Leaving Cambridge Slip Ignores Tugs

The skipper merely orders a small motorboat overboard to "kick" his ship into the channel with ease and no expense.

CCC Job to Resell '3 R's'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—One of the Civilian Conservation Corps' biggest jobs is to resell the "Three R's" of education.

This is the conclusion of Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC camp education, on the basis of surveys conducted in co-operation with Boston University, Columbia University, and Ohio State University.

The broad survey, intended to emphasize the need for counseling and guidance techniques in CCC camp education, covered New England, New York, New Jersey, and Ohio.

"The three studies," said Mr. Oxley in a special report, "showed considerable variations in the types of communities from which the enrollees came, according to the section of the country.

Rural Representation

"In New England, 13.6 per cent came from rural areas, in New York and New Jersey 13.2 per cent, and in Ohio 28.2 per cent. These percentages, however, ran well under the total percentage of enrollees from rural areas throughout the country, which was approximately 50 per cent at the time these surveys were made.

"The grades of schooling completed by enrollees before entering camp are represented by a bimodal survey in all three studies, with one peak at the eighth grade and the other between the eleventh and twelfth grades.

"The average level of educational attainment for all enrollees surveyed was slightly above the eighth grade. The tendency of large numbers to pile up at the end of elementary school and again at the end of the high school period indicates the need for special efforts in the camp program to meet the requirements of these two groups of youth."

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

more fully at its next meeting—two days before the present lease expires.

Bus Permit Delayed Again

The Council also postponed action for two weeks on a petition by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for a permit to operate six busses between Haymarket Square and Mattapan Square. This route is designed to facilitate travel between Boston and Fall River. The petition has been awaiting action for nearly eight months.

The Council, on motion of Councillor Francis W. Irwin of East Boston, adopted an order that the School Committee be asked to include basketball in the winter sports program in Boston high schools.

Action was deferred for two weeks on an order for sale at public auction of the old municipal fireboat Thomas A. Ring. The boat has not been used for some time, and according to the order, is to be sold at a minimum price of $1000.

Inquiry Counsel Refuses Derham

Warren Patten, counsel for the Legislative Committee investigating the State Unemployment Compensation Commission refused today to turn over to Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham three investigators of the Committee for examination.

Mr. Derham, who made the request for the examination, has been designated by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, to inquire into the appeal of Judge Emil Fuchs of the Unemployment Compensation Commission that the legislative investigating body be itself investigated.

Judge Fuchs asked for the inquiry after Alfred Spohrer, Superintendent of the East Boston office of the UnemploymentCommission had been found not guilty in the East Boston District Court of allegations concerning the mishandling of unemployment compensation refunds of employees.

Mr. Patten questioned the right of Attorney General Dever to investigate a legislative body. However, he agreed to turn over the request of Mr. Derham to examine the three investigators to the legislative committee itself, and for such action as that body may wish to take.

Today's News in the Greater Boston Area

(Continued from Page 9)

ers in the business department. It is a CIO union.

The American Federation of Newswriters, Reporters and Editorial Workers speaks for about 130 editorial employees. It is a Federally-chartered local of the AFL, having no members outside of the Hearst Boston plant.

The representation, which covers employees of the Boston American, Record and Sunday Advertiser, results from an election conducted by the Federal Labor Relations Board over the week end.

The Newspaper Guild defeated the Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union of the AFL, 112-22, among advertising, circulation, bookkeeping employees and composing room helpers. There were also 17 votes cast in this election for no union of any kind.

The Guild, in turn, was defeated in the balloting among reporters, photographers and rewrite men. The vote was 28 for the Guild and 103 for the AFL Newswriters Federation. One vote was cast for no union.

Royal Greeting For Roosevelts

A young department store worker and his bride arrived in Boston yesterday after a brief wedding trip abroad.

They were just an ordinary couple in many respects. The husband, who had studied hard at Harvard for four years to obtain a college degree, was returning to start work in a downtown store. He will be either a clerk or a stockboy—salary rumored at $18 a week.

Pleasant and affable, the couple had been well liked and treated just like other passengers on the steamer on which they returned home.

Yet, from the moment the vessel entered Boston Harbor, the young man and woman were showered with special privileges and flattering acclaim usually reserved for trans-Atlantic fliers or visiting royalty. Customs and immigration authorities fell over each other in a rush to show consideration to the returning honeymooners.

Rising before dawn, Immigration Inspector Thomas Ambrose and Deputy Collector Thomas Finnegan, of the Customs Service, went down the bay with a staff of assistants and boarded the ship at Quarantine in order to complete customs formalities before the couple reached the pier. John M. Cadigan, chairman of the Nahant Board of Selectmen, acted similarly to protect the couple from inquiring reporters and photographers.

Who were the young bride and bridegroom who were thus singled out for exceptional treatment? Mr. and Mrs. John Aspinwall Roosevelt.

New Canadian Deportation Crisis

Deportation of a Canadian mother who has been on relief for some time, will result in the sending of her children, born in the United States, to an orphanage, Miss Mary H. Ward, district commissioner of immigration and naturalization for New England, revealed today.

Immigration officials, she said, are preparing to deport to Sherbrooke, Quebec, Mrs. Albertine Marie Hamel—leaving behind two children, a boy of 11 and a girl of 12, who cannot be admitted to Canada under Dominion regulations until their parents can show ability to support them.

The whereabouts of Mr. Hamel are unknown, it was reported.

Mrs. Hamel has been on relief rolls in Hartford for a considerable period. She entered the United States 12 years ago with a two-year-old son, Gerald, now to be deported with her. Since that time she returned to Canada again and reentered the United States. Becoming a public charge within five years of this re-entry rendered her liable to deportation, officials explained today.

The two children are expected to be left in a Hartford orphanage.

300-Pound Safe Just Disappears

A 300-pound safe, believed to contain $3,000, vanished from the second floor of the Whiting Milk Company station on the North Shore Road in Revere sometime last night, according to police, while a night watchman and three platform men were on duty. An investigation is being made and fingerprints and photographs are being taken.

Revere police were called at 1:20 a. m. today when it was discovered that the safe had been pried out from beneath a counter after thieves had jimmied open a door into the building. The heavy safe had then been wheeled to a hatchway and dropped on to bales of hay on the first floor. At that point there were indications that it had been loaded onto a truck and hauled away.

Cape Cod Tonnage Drops for July

Although passenger traffic and cargo tonnage through the Cape Cod Canal during July fell below official figures for the same month last year, the number of excursionists increased by over 20 per cent. Figures revealed today by the United States Army Engineers also show that although fewer vessels passed through the canal during the first seven months of 1938 than during the same period in 1937, the total net registered tonnage for that period this year was larger.

Last month 1,947 vessels passed through this New York-to-Boston short cut. A year ago last July 2,125 vessels used the canal. Yet total net registered tonnage was practically as high this July as last—889,042 as compared with 889,391. Total net registered tonnage for the seven months was higher—5,737,236 for this year's total to date as compared with 5,661,638 for last year. The number of regular passengers fell from 38,250 for July, 1937, to 31,178 for July, 1938, while the number of excursionists jumped perceptibly from 9,859 for July a year ago to 12,186 for this July.

'Spending Spree' Seen in Cambridge

Mayor John W. Lyons' $2,000,000 12-point building program for the City of Cambridge yesterday drew the fire of Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association. Labeling the program as a "spending spree," Mr. Bell said the building program bond issue will cost the taxpayers more than $300,000 for interest charges alone.

Mayor Lyons already has stated the building program will cost 50 cents a year more a $1,000 on the tax rate for the next 20 years. Mr. Bell said this does not include personnel and maintenance costs for the proposed structures. He expected the building program would add 75 cents a $1,000 to the tax rate. Interest charges on the bonds are in addition to the building costs.

Mr. Bell charged that the promises made to employ Cambridge jobless on the Newtowne Court project were not kept and that Cambridge citizens should make sure that Cambridge unemployed were hired on the proposed City project.

Duties Collected At Boston 50 P. C. Below 1937 Tally

Port of Boston Business

Duties collected last week by customs officials were less than half as much as for the corresponding week last year, it was reported today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Already for this fiscal year, which started July 1, duties collected are $1,682,078 below last year's figures for a similar time.

Wool imports have fallen off heavily from the weekly amounts attained last year. Last week only 346,000 pounds entered the Port of Boston, whereas more than 1,000,000 pounds came in last year during the corresponding week.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Aug. 13, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,347,449	$4,846,228
Imports for warehouse	259,818	399,608
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	298,585	658,378
Duties collected	308,173	684,016
Wool Imports (lbs)	345,750	1,012,262
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 13	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,359,086	4,472,927
Duties collected	$2,206,343	$3,888,420

Morgan Memorial Industries Square Vacation Camp Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 16—No idle hours are there at the Morgan Memorial Camps in South Athol these days, where approximately 500 young folks are enjoying the experience of a summer in the country, paying what they can afford to pay from meager pocketbooks, the balance furnished by Morgan Goodwill Industries, principally from the sale of carbonated mineral water.

Most of them are underprivileged youngsters taken from the streets of Boston and transplanted into an entirely different atmosphere of pine-scented breezes and bright, blooming flowers. Many are viewing cows, chickens and other farm animals for the first time. Because Morgan Memorial has so many friends in Massachusetts, it is able to offer to an increasingly larger number of needy folk each year "not charity, but a chance" to gain some of the privileges that families in the middle class income brackets take for granted.

In order that the blanket factory may keep working all the year around and not have to shut down during periods when no woolen rags come in to be remade into "good as new" articles, Morgan Memorial is planning to extend its collection range to include the whole country. The Boston, or parent, organization from now on is to buy at market price the old woolen rags collected by Goodwill Industries elsewhere in the nation, concentrating all Morgan blanket manufacturing activities at South Athol.

For many years employment has been given in the rug factory to a continuous stream of workers who have taken old-fashioned carpets and drapes and cut them up in strips and woven them into sturdy rugs. Because of the dwindling supply of old carpets left, the process has been changed somewhat to include rugs of more recent manufacture which can be similarly cut and used for making chenille rugs. This activity has thus been broadened.

The bottling works, where some of the finest mineral water in New England is flavored, carbonated, and bottled, for sale to Morgan Memorial customers, has been working overtime to fill the mid-summer demand during recent warm spells.

Most of the older persons in camp are workers in the Industries Building down by the old mill. The mill itself has been turned into a Morgan Memorial store and workshop. Here the Goodwill Bags, into which New Englanders put everything from cast-off clothing to oil paintings by old masters, are received and sorted. Furniture is rejuvenated, toys are repaired and clothing, if still serviceable, is cleaned and repaired. Nothing goes to waste. Even the dirt in old carpets is carefully saved and sold to a roofing concern to mix with roofing compounds, some $600 being realized last year from this source alone. As the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, the man who built up the various activities of Morgan Memorial in South Boston, declared in a recent interview, "Even if Boston were the only city in the world in which this type of community service is being practiced, it would still be monumental." As a matter of record, there are now more than 100 Goodwill Industries in existence, forming a world chain of helpfulness that reaches even to Europe and the Orient.

Support for Saltonstall

The first unit in a state-wide Veterans' League for Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, will be organized at the Women's Workshop, Columbus Street, Newton Highlands, Tuesday night. Mr. Saltonstall served overseas in the World War with the 301st Field Artillery and is a member of the Newton Legion Post.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Jack Wilson Booked to Face Athletics in Tomorrow's Game—Australians to Stay

Red Sox Want Second Place In Home Stand at Fenway

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Confident that home cooking and Fenway Park's short left field fence will get them back into the habit of winning, the Red Sox today opened a four-game series with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics.

In the recent series at Philadelphia, the A's caught the locals in a slump and captured two out of three. But aiming at Mack's minor league pitching staff at Fenway, the Sox should fatten their averages and make another serious thrust at second place in the American League standing.

Wants Second Place

Joe Cronin is not fooling himself, or attempting to fool the public. He has forgotten about the pennant, at least for this year. The Yankees are rolling once more. But reaching for the runnerup spot is not like reaching for the moon. The Cleveland Indians can be caught, and Manager Joe means to catch them.

In tomorrow's double-header with the A's, Cronin will use Jack Wilson and either Emerson Dickman or Joe Heving as his pitchers. Wilson has won 10 games and is interested in passing his 1937 total of 16. Despite the slow start, due to an injury, Jack should go over 16. He should have crashed the 20 ranks.

Dickman has not won a game since July 25, when he went the route and beat Cleveland here at Fenway Park. On the trip just completed, he was driven out of starts in St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit, but was charged with only the Indian defeat. Heving has appearel in three relief roles.

Grove Stays Here

Lefty Grove will remain with the team. He thinks he can help his mates through the final two months. Until convinced otherwise, he will stay in uniform.

Pinky Higgins, whose hitting featured the Boston defeat in Washington on Sunday, stays at third base against the Athletics, with young Jim Tabor on the bench. The rookie made a lasting impression during his brief stay in the lineup and currently boasts a .302 batting average in the American League. Higgins, however, gets the call because of his more accurate defensive play.

Cronin gave special attention to Tabor in yesterday's workout. Jim has a great arm, but it needs polishing on fast out-of-position throws—a popular fault with young infielders. The manager will use his new arrival in pinch hitting roles.

Jimmy Foxx is laboring under handicap, but probably will remain at first base. Jim is a hard man to keep out. He may, however, get relief from Leo Nonnenkamp during the late innings.

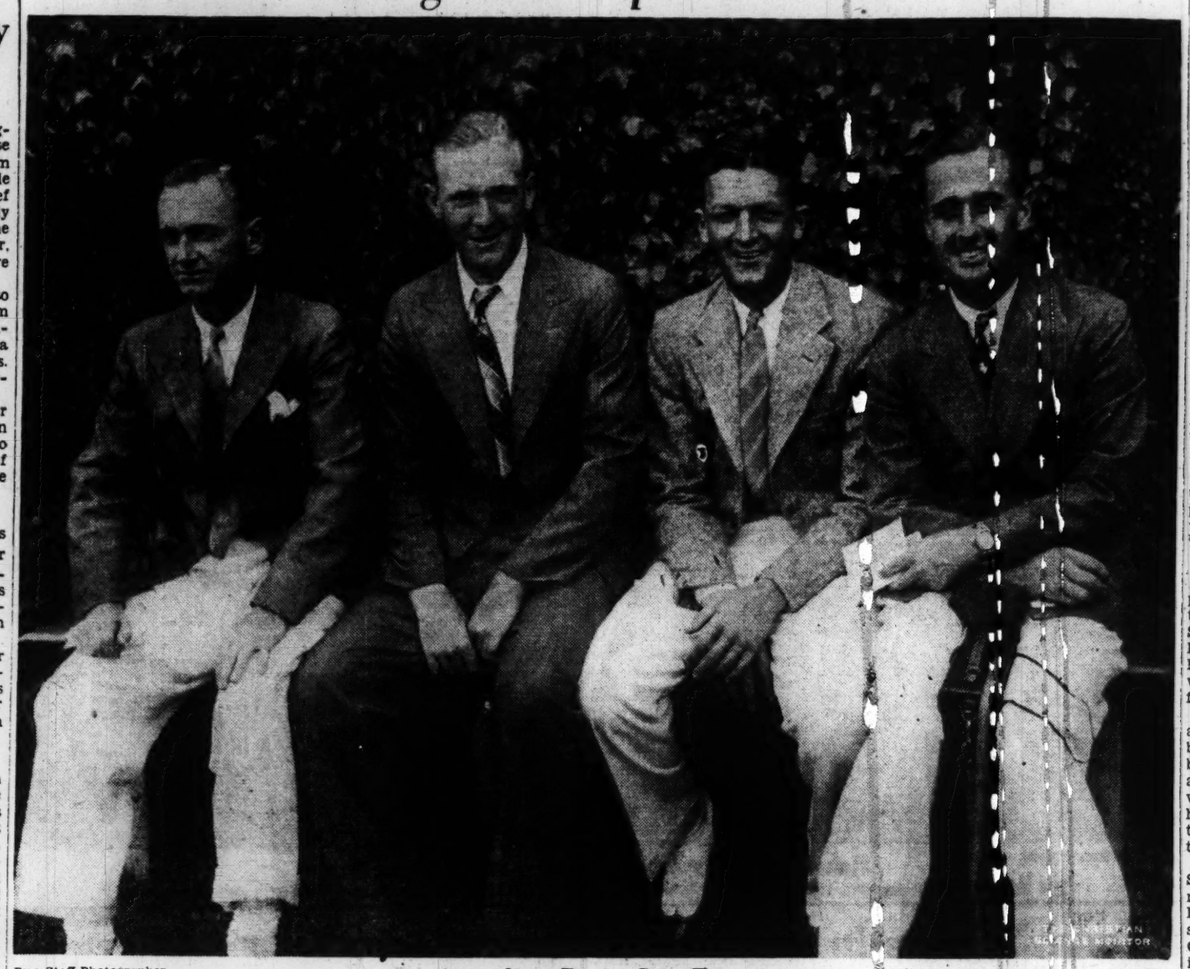
♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The A's and Browns are staging a battle for the cellar . . . The Red Sox hold a seven-to-four edge in the Philadelphia series . . . When averages were last released, the Mackmen were last in both batting and fielding . . . Cronin may use Al Baker, pitcher from Little Rock, against the Athletics . . . The Minneapolis Millers miss Jim Tabor, judging by their drop in the American Association since his departure.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees tightened their grip on fifth place in the National League yesterday by taking the Phillie series opener, 5 to 3 . . . Little Rabbit Warstler hit two singles and a triple, scored two runs and drove in another . . . Manager Casey Stengel shifted his lineup again and had Debs Garms leading off . . . Dick Errickson, who pitched the seventh, eighth and ninth innings, got credit for his fourth victory—all in succession.

Invaders Seeking Davis Cup and National Doubles



By a Staff Photographer

Australian Davis Cup Team

Left to right: Harry Hopman, non-playing captain and team manager; Jack Bromwich, Len Schwartz, and Adrian Quist. They defeated Japan, 3 to 2, in the North American zone final at Montreal and now meet the winners of the European Zone final for the right to challenge the United States, holder of the famous international tennis trophy.

Visiting Netmen Planning To Try for the U. S. Title

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 16—Contrary to early reports the Australian Davis Cup team, whether it wins or loses against the Germans in the Davis Cup interzone finals, will remain for the United States doubles championships scheduled here from Aug. 22 through the 28th. The official entry of the Australian pair of Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist completes one of the finest fields of international tennis stars ever to converge on Longwood at one time.

The interzone finals begin on Thursday and will continue through Saturday of this week. On Thursday two singles matches will be played with the doubles match set for Friday. On Saturday the final two singles matches will wind up the play. There will be an exhibition match on Friday to fill in the program with the doubles, but just what it will be Longwood officials were unable to say today.

Practice

The Australian and German players, who will battle it out for the right to challenge the United States for the Davis Cup, already have arrived here. The Germans have had several days of practice, while the Australians got their first feel of Longwood grass today.

Harry Hopman, captain and manager of the Australian team brought the boys out here yesterday, but kept them from getting into active practice, hoping that they would forget tennis for a day. While he restrained them he couldn't keep them from watching and talking tennis.

Bromwich, Quist, and Len Schwartz, sat on the club's veranda most of the afternoon watching lanky Georg von Metaxa, German star, work out with Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakian professional, who is coaching the German Davis Cup squad.

Quist and Bromwich spoke in particular of von Metaxa's improved backhand and his smash shots. They also said they had much respect for his service. Von Metaxa swings his racket from the port side and his service is extremely difficult to handle by a righthander.

"But if you want to see the world's best drop-shot artist," put in Bromwich, "take a look at Jiro Yamagishi. He has one of the best drop shots we've ever seen. It barely skims the net, dropping so close that it's practically impossible to get it back."

Quist and Bromwich ran into unexpected trouble in their Davis Cup matches with the Japanese at Montreal last week end, winning by the slim margin of 3 to 2.

"I think Yamagishi is one of the most improved players in tennis circles," Quist volunteered. "He covers a court with unbelievable speed, and, besides his drop shot, he has an excellent lob."

Nakano Praised

Fumiteru Nakano, who paired with Yamagishi against the Australians at Montreal, also came in for his share of praise from Quist and Bromwich. Nakano finally won over Bromwich by default, but the little Japanese player had the edge most of the way, winning the first and third sets and running the fourth set to 12-all when Bromwich gave up.

The Australians are confident that they will win over the German team of Henner Henkel and von Metaxa. Henkel has done little practicing since his arrival here due to a slight injury to his arm. It is expected that he will be ready, however, for action on Thursday.

With flags of at least a half dozen nations flying over the stands Longwood officials today were fast completing final plans for the two major tournaments. Charlie Chambers, groundkeeper, has the grass courts in excellent shape despite the previous weeks of soaking rains which nearly spoiled the playing surface.

Golfers From Australia, Bermuda, So. Africa, U. S. in Canadian Open

TORONTO, Aug. 16 (AP)—A field of 149 players from Canada, the United States, Bermuda, South Africa and Australia was paired today for Thursday's opening 18-hole rounds of the Canadian open golf championship at the Mississauga Golf and Country Club.

Harry Cooper, the defending champion from Chicago, heads one of the strongest groups of invaders that ever has sought the Canadian title. Since the war, no Canadian has won the championship.

Cooper's rival pros of the American tournament circuit include Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.; Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y.; Lawson Little, San Francisco; the veteran Walter Hagen; Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa.; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., the United States PGA champion, and Ted Turner, Clementon, N. J.

Cooper will have to contend also with Sid Brews, South African open champion; M. J. Ryan of Melbourne, Australia, an amateur, and nine players from Bermuda.

The Canadian title never has been taken abroad, although England's Percy Alliss tied with Hagen in 1931 and was beaten in the playoff.

Canadian entries include Stanley Horne of Ottawa, Canadian pro champion; Bobby Alston, also of Ottawa; Dick Borthwick, Bobby Gray and Willie Lamb of Toronto and Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, Ont., Canada's outstanding amateur.

Kovacs Wilts Under Hot Sun At Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—Terrific heat which has blasted the Newport Casino tennis tourament today exacted its third victim in two days in the person of Frank Kovacs, promising Oakland, Calif., youngster.

Kovacs seeded sixth, played through the first two rounds yesterday without suffering undue distress, but his weakened condition when he took to the courts for his third round match against William Murphy of Chicago enabled Murphy to sweep through the first set at 6—1, and then build up a 3-1 lead in the second as Kovacs continued to wilt. After making a point against Murphy's service in the fourth game, Kovacs slumped to the ground and had to be assisted to the dressing room.

He was the third seeded player to be bested by the high temperatures. Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles was unable to generate enough stamina to chase the returns of Norbert Burgess of Chicago, in a first rounder yesterday, and G. Patrick Hughes of England defaulted to Gerard Podesta of New York, after dropping the first set.

The three-man French team arrived here this morning and swung into action in rapid order, Bernard Destremeau racing through a 6—0, 6—0 win over Russell Dana of Pawtucket, R. I., playing in a Newport tournament for the 45th time, and Yvon Petra disposed of John Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—1, in a second-round match.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—The Newport Casino tennis summary:

First-Round Singles

Bernard Destremeau, France, defeated Russell Dana, Pawtucket, 6—0, 6—0.

Second-Round Singles

Yvon Petra, France, defeated John Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—1.
Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, defeated Bernard Destremeau, France, 6—3, 6—4.
Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, 7—5, 6—4.
Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Louis Hobbs, Newport, 6—4, 6—3.

Third-Round Singles

Wilmer Allison, Austin Texas, defeated William Lurie, New York, 6—3, 6—3.
William Murphy, Chicago, defeated Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 3—1, default.

Walsh Captures N. H. Golf Title

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 16 (AP)—Shooting a par 140 for 36 holes, Frank Walsh, Bretton Woods professional, yesterday, won the New Hampshire open golf championship. A field of 78 competed in the tournament held at the Hanover Country Club.

Walsh posted a par-breaking 69 for the morning round but a six on the dog-leg 11th hole during the afternoon almost proved costly. Walsh made up for it, however, with a birdie two on the 14th, ending the round with a 71.

First amateur to finish was Dick Heneage, of Hanover, who posted a 147 for the day to beat his coach, Tommy Keane, by two strokes. The scores:

Frank Walsh, Bretton Woods	69	71	140
James Turnesa, Louisquesset	69	72	141
John Thoren, Woodland	72	69	141
Charles McAndrews, Intervale	71	74	145
Alex Ellis, Tedesco	76	69	145
Jack Oeals, Barre	71	75	146
Dave Hackney, Vesper	72	74	146
Guy Paulson, Longmeadow	72	75	147
*Dick Heneage, Hanover	77	70	147
Jack Curley, Albermarle	78	69	147

*Amateur.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park—Tomorrow—2 Games
First Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2195

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

McQuinn Hitting Streak Now 24 Contests

Although still a long throw from the record, George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns is putting together an interesting offensive streak. Since July 24, when the eighth-place Browns engaged the Washington Senators, the first baseman has hit in 24 consecutive games.

McQuinn may not threaten Willie Keeler's all-time mark of 44 games, established with Baltimore in 1897, but the Brownie is deserving of proper recognition, despite the fact that he is lost in the second division of the American League.

Up From Newark

The first sacker, who joined the Browns in the 1937 draft from Newark's wonder team, and who formerly had trials with both the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds, probably will never rank with the DiMaggios, Gehrigs and Medwicks. His lifetime average in the majors has escaped the .300 level. However, some of the greatest bludgeon wielders missed the consecutive game pace that McQuinn has maintained since late July.

In 98 times up, George has managed 43 base hits, for a .439 average. The hits include eight doubles and four homers. He has driven in 16 runs and scored 20, and personally beat the Yankees in one game with a two-run four-bagger.

Aided by the McQuinn streak, the Browns are making a determined bid to leave the cellar of the American League. In the last 15 starts they have added nine games to the winning side of the standing and this morning were only 1½ contests away from the Athletics, who are immediately ahead of them.

Reds Beat Pirates

Only the National League was active yesterday. The Reds scored four runs in the ninth inning to beat the Pirates; Lon Warneke pitched as the Cardinals took the Cubs, and the Boston Bees edged the Phillies.

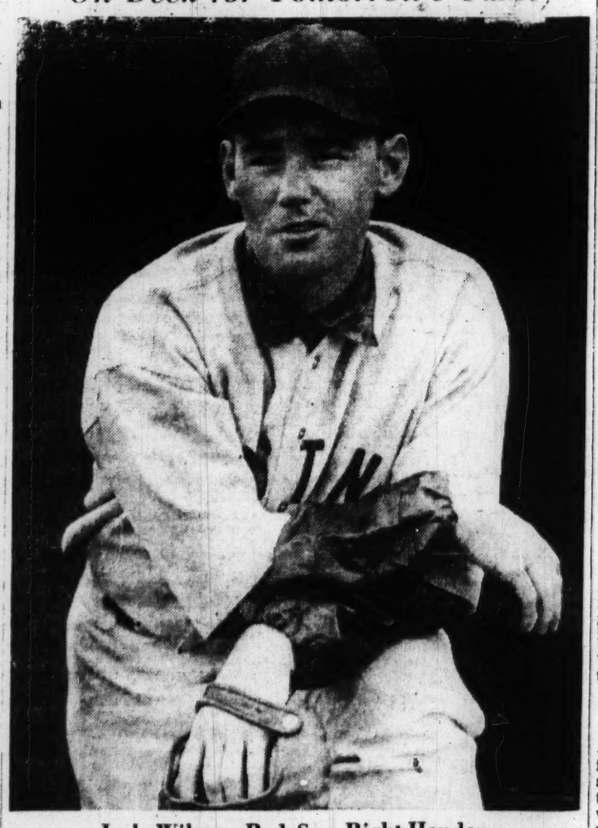
By losing, the Pirates slipped to a spot just four games in front of the idle Giants, who yesterday added a minor league third baseman to their roster. Bill Terry called in George Myatt from his Jersey City farm to play third base. Mel Ott goes back to the outfield.

Myatt may not be an improvement over the talented Ott at the far turn, but at least Mel will strengthen the situation in Terry's outfield. Ott returns to his old post in right.

Today the Terrymen open a series with the Dodgers at the Polo Grounds. The Pirates continue with the troublesome Reds in Pittsburgh.

The Cubs have lost the services of Catcher-Manager Gabby Hartnett for an indefinite period and continue the hotly-contested flag race with Ken O'Dea behind the plate. Ken will hit and be fair support for his pitchers. But there is only one Hartnett as far as the Cubs are concerned. They will miss their skipper.

On Deck for Tomorrow's Game



Jack Wilson, Red Sox Right-Hander

Wilson has won 10 and lost 8 at the moment, and intends to better his 1937 record of 16 and 10. Had he not been handicapped during the early weeks of the season, Jack undoubtedly would have crashed the 20-game ranks.

Danowski Avoids Enemy

NEW YORK (AP)—Ed Danowski of the New York Giants is the most efficient passer in the National Football League. He has had only 27 out of 383 aerials intercepted in three and one-half seasons of play.

Dorothy Workman Is Defeated In Essex Net Play

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—All but one of the 12 seeded stars survived the opening warfare of the Essex County Club's 14th annual women's invitation tennis tournament.

Dorothy Workman, fifth-seeded from Los Angeles, was the lone exception, as she bowed to Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

The pair waged a gruelling duel from the back baselines during the first two lengthy sets and it was simply a case of which tired first.

Second-seeded Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., found the going none too easy in her first round match with Patricia Canning, 16-year-old national hard courts champion from San Francisco. Miss Bundy was forced all the way to 8—6, 10—8 to overcome her surprisingly hard-hitting fellow Californian.

Only three of the 16 third-round matches remained to be played as 29 matches were jammed through despite breathless heat.

Those who marched on to third-round brackets included Alice Marble, of Beverly Hills, Calif., top-seeded and the tournament favorite; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Cambridge, seeded third; Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., seeded sixth; Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb, of England, seeded second and fourth, respectively, on the foreign lists; Sylvia Henrotin, of France, seeded third foreign, and Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne of Australia, seeded fifth and sixth foreign respectively.

In addition to the surprising Miss Osborne, only four other unseeded players entered the round of 16. They included Virginia Wolfendon and Carolin Babcock Stark, both of San Francisco, and the Australian entries—Dorothy Stevenson and Mrs. Harry Hopman.

Three seeded stars were still bracketed in the second round at the finish of the day's play—Miss Bundy, fourth-seeded Mrs. Johnny Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, and the top-seeded foreign entry, Mme. Rene Mathieu, champion of France.

Mme. Mathieu's opening match was postponed until today owing to her late arrival.

British Oarsmen Here

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Oarsmen of Radley College's eight-oared crew arrived on the Aquitania today to race against Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., on Buzzards Bay, Aug. 24. The English public school crew won the Ladies' Plate event of the recent Royal Henley Regatta.

Vermont Tennis

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Harold Freedman and Robert Freedman, both of Springfield, Mass., won the Vermont open doubles tennis championship yesterday by defeating Fred Guild, of New York, and Roger Brackett, of Brattleboro, 8—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—?.

Pants Pocket Ace

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Aug. 16 (AP)—Ben Stapp scored a hole-in-one in his caddy's pants pocket. Stapp shouted "fore" as his ball sailed toward the boy, who turned sideways. The ball plumped into his pocket.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	33	.673
Cleveland	60	40	.600
Boston	55	43	.561
Washington	55	51	.519
Detroit	49	55	.467
Chicago	43	53	.448
Philadelphia	37	63	.370
St. Louis	36	65	.356

Results Aug. 15
No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	63	39	.618
New York	61	45	.575
Chicago	58	47	.552
Cincinnati	58	47	.552
Boston	50	53	.485
Brooklyn	49	55	.471
St. Louis	45	58	.437
Philadelphia	31	71	.304

Results Aug. 15
Boston 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

Frank Kovacs Off Davis Cup Squad

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Walter M. Hall, ex-president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and chairman of the Davis Cup Committee, revealed yesterday that Frank Kovacs, young Oakland (Calif.) tennis player, was dropped from the Davis Cup squad three weeks ago.

"Discipline became necessary when Kovacs quit the tri-state tournament in Cincinnati after the first round and competed in Nassau the same week," said Hall. "He insisted a sprained ankle wouldn't permit his playing on the Cincinnati courts."

Just a week ago George Hudson, who said he had coached Kovacs on the Pacific coast, charged the U. S. L. T. A. with taking over Kovacs' career and telling the player to have nothing more to do with him.

Vanderbilt Again Takes King's Cup

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt, noted New York yachtsman, yesterday sailed his giant M-Class sloop Prestige to an easy victory in the King's Cup race, feature of the Eastern and New York Yacht Club races here.

Vanderbilt, winner of the Americas's Cup last year, drifted Prestige over the 16.2 mile triangular course to edge W. K. Shaw's Andiamo, by a 6½ minute margin. It was Vanderbilt's sixth victory in King's Cup competition.

Far back were E. W. Clugas's Manxman, and Dr. S. M. Milliken's Thistle, both M-Class yawls.

In the schooner division, W. A. Steward sailed his Queen Mab to victory over Decoursey Fales' Mina Tioga, owned by Harry E. Noyes, was third.

Henry Sears' Actaea scored a seven-minute victory in the sloop and yawl class over Edlu II, owned by Rudolph J. Schaeffer, and Wakkiva, with owner Harkness Edwards at the helm.

In the 12-meter division, C. Raymond Hunt sailed Frederick Bedford's Myala to a four-minute victory over Northern Light, owned by A. Lee Loomis, Jr.

Francis E. Waterman's Robbin, three-time Puritan Cup winner, bested Harold S. Wheelock's Cara Mia in the Q-boat class, while in the 32-meter division, Walter Page's Rampage 11 drifted over the line a scant half-length ahead of George Depeyster's Arabella.

Sporting Around the Hub

Johnny McNiff, red-headed youngster from Salem, began defense of his Massachusetts junior golfing crown on his home course today. To most players this would be a distinct advantage, but according to Johnny his golf has been limited to week ends this year and he is not in the best of form. If he is able to survive the fast field that has gathered today at the Salem Country Club he will be the first junior state champion to successfully defend his title since 1920 when Eddie Lowery repeated at Oakley.

♪ ♪ ♪

Football is still creeping into the news these warm summer days. Now comes word that Boston College will open its preseason practice on Aug. 29. Whew!

♪ ♪ ♪

Golfers bent on entering the hole-in-one climb had better polish up their No. 7 irons. This club seems to have the knack of tucking the ball into cups. Last week two golfers scored aces with this iron. Yesterday Francis Hayes, playing in the Weston Golf Club caddy championship, dropped a hole-in-one on the seventh with a No. 7 iron.

♪ ♪ ♪

New Hampshire's open golf championship, undefended by Tony Manero, of Salem, is now in the hands of Frank Walsh, professional at the Bretton Woods Country Club. Walsh nosed out John Thoren, of Woodland, and Jim Turnesa, of Louisquesset, by one stroke, carding 69-71 for 140.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Quincy Challenge Cup started today and will continue tomorrow and Thursday with Hosea White's Oriental defending the coveted trophy. The Manchester Class I defender was put overboard yesterday for the first time this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The North Shore juniors resumed their Curtis Cup series today after postponment of three weeks at the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead. Venture Cup races for Pleon girls also resumed action.

♪ ♪ ♪

Construction of an athletic stadium at Dilboy field, Somerville, has been assured according to Congressman Arthur D. Healey who revealed last night that the Federal Government has approved a $250,000 allotment of WPA funds for the project. In addition $25,000 for material has been approved. Somerville will be required to contribute $50,000 for material before work begins.

Snead Snares $10,912

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 16 (AP)—Sammy Snead, professional golf's top money winner, added up a column of figures today and smiled:

"Second place money in the Cleveland open, $1,500—that brings me up to $10,912 for the year. Wow!"

The White Sulphur Springs pro averaged more than a thousand dollars a week in purses during the last month. Here's the breakdown: Second money of $600 for the PGA; first at Chicago, $1,500; third at St. Paul, $800; second at Cleveland, $1,500—total $4,400.

Snead laughed:

"And I took a week's vacation after St. Paul."

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day 593,810
1938 volume to date 166,870,553
1937 volume to date 258,921,080

Stock Market's Gains Reduced On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A forenoon rally today boosted stock market leaders fractions to around 3 points, but extreme gains were halved by profit taking in the latter part of the proceedings.

The list got off to an indecisive start. Buyers soon appeared for motors, steel and rubbers. Other groups then took a turn for the better. Volume picked up for a brief interval, but subsequently the pace slowed to a listless crawl. Near the final hour the ticker tape was motionless for a minute or so at a time. Transfers were at the rate of about 650,000 shares.

Favored stocks on the move included General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Yellow Truck, Briggs Mfg., U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Bendix, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide and Standard Oil of N. J.

Gainers on the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines, Aluminum Ltd., Pepperell, and American Cyanamid "B."

Some Bonds Gain

Railroad bonds developed a firmer footing in late trading today and while the balance of the market tended to move slightly higher, there were a few noticeably backward issues.

At the beginning of the final hour gains of fractions to more than a point were shown by Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Illinois Central 4s, Chicago Great Western 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Two issues of Northern Pacific bonds, the 5s of 2047 "C" and "D" lost 2 to 3½ points but the 6s of 2047 gained more than 1. Others on the offside included Virginia Electric & Power 4s, Warren Bros. 6s, Manhattan Railway 4s, and Utility Power & Light 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet, 5-32ds of a point higher to 5-32ds lower. Foreign dollars bonds were mostly lower.

Corn Up Nearly 3c In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Corn rose almost 3 cents a bushel late today for September delivery contracts, and helped to lift wheat futures more than 2 cents.

Unusual scantiness of Chicago corn appeared to be largely responsible for the bulge. Arrivals of corn here dwindled to only 64 cars today, and supplies on hand totaled but 2,333,000 bushels.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were 1½-2⅞ cents higher, compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 53¼-53½, Dec. 49⅜-½, wheat 1⅜-2⅛ up, Sept. 62⅜-½, Dec. 63⅜-½, and oats ¼-⅜ advanced.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Per-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Birm'gh'm Fire Insur Co of Penn	$1	.. Aug. 20		Aug. 10
Hooker Electrochemical Co	$1	.. Aug. 31		Aug. 11
Irregular				
Christiana Secur	$13.50	.. Sep. 15		Aug. 22
Accumulated				
B. G. Foods pf	$3.50	.. Oct. 1		Sep. 20
Calif Art Tile Corp cum conv Class A pf	25c	.. Sep. 1		Aug. 23
Canadian Internatl Investment Tr Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	.. Sep. 1		Aug. 15
Green Mt Pow Corp $6 pf	$1.50	.. Sep. 1		Aug. 15
Interim				
Du Pont De N & Co	75c	.. Sep. 14		Aug. 22
Hemble O & Ref	62½c	.. Oct. 1		Sep. 1
Extra				
U S Playing Card Co	25c	.. Oct. 7		Sep. 15
Regular				
Amer Dock Co 8 % pf	$2	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Amer Laundry Mach Co	20c	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Associates Invest Co	50c	Q Sep. 30		Sep. 15
Badger Paper Mills Inc	50c	Aug. 25		Aug. 15
Birmingham Fire Ins Co of Penn	$1	.. Aug. 20		Aug. 10
Canadian Westn Natural Gas Lt Heat & Pow Co Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 15
Canfield Oil Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 30		Sep. 20
Chestnut Hill RR 7%	$	Q Sep. 6		Aug. 20
Christiana Secur Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 20
Coast Counties Gas & Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 15		Aug. 25
Colonial Fin Co (Lima Ohio) 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Cook Paint & V Do pf	15c	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 19
du Pont (EI) de N & Co deb stk	$1.50	Q Oct. 25		Oct. 10
Do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q Oct. 25		Oct. 10
Eastman Kodak Co of New Jersey	$1.50	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 3
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 3
El Paso Natl Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Fedr Lt & S pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 15		Aug. 25
Globe-Wernicke Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 20
Gt Western Electro Chemical Co 6% pf	30c	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 20
Harrisburg Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 15		Sep. 30
Katz Drug Co pf	$4.50	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 15
Keystone Cust Fd "K1"	60c	S Aug. 15		Aug. 5
Lexington Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
McKenzie Red Lake Gd Mines Ltd	3c	Q Sep. 15		Sep. 1
Mich Cities Nat Gas Co	2c	Q Sep. 15		Sep. 1
Natl Oats Co	25c	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Neisner Bros	25c	Sep. 15		Sep. 5
Oahu Sugar Co Ltd	10c	M Sep. 15		Sep. 5
Photo-Engr & Electrotypers Ltd	5c	S Sep. 1		Aug. 15
Rheem Mfg Co	20c	Q Sep. 15		Sep. 1
Richf'n Inc 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Sep. 30		Sep. 15
San Joaquin Lt & Pow Corp 7% pf A	$1.75	Q Sep. 15		Aug. 31
Do 7% pr pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 15		Aug. 31
Do 6% pr pf A	$1.50	Q Sep. 15		Aug. 31
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q Sep. 15		Aug. 31
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q Sep. 10		Aug. 26
Second Can Int Inv Co Ltd pfd	10c	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 15
Sontag Chain Stores Co Ltd	25c	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Southeastern Greyhd Lines 6% n-v pf	30c	Q Sep. 1		Aug. 20
Thew Shovel Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 15		Sep. 1
U S Playing Cd Co	25c	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 15
Upressit Met Cap Corp 8% pf	$2	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 15
Youngstown S & T pf	$1.37½	Q Oct. 1		Sep. 15
Wailalua Agricultural Co Ltd	20c	.. Aug. 31		Aug. 20

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug 12
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	8	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Aug 13
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	59¾	58⅞	59¾	+1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Aug 15
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	6	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	2	11	11	11	Aug 10
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	178	177½	178	+1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug 10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅓e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	9	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	62	61	61	Aug 12
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅗e)	22	49½	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	Aug 15
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	—1⅜
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	78⅛	78	78⅛	+1½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅓e)	3	38	38	38	Aug 12
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	97½	96½	97½	+1½
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	10	26½	25⅛	26½	+1¼
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	5	43½	41	42¾	Aug 15
223¼	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	10	19¾	18⅞	19¾	+1
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Chi bf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug 13
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	1	12	12	12	+ ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	10⅝	10½	10½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5	4⅞	5	
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Aug 13
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4	4	4	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	Aug 13
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (3.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Aug 12
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Aug 15
20¾	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdv (.60e)	18	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+1
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug 15
38¾	23	Am Metal (1⅝e)	2	34½	33½	34½	+1½
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf (2¼k)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf (1⅝k)	6	30	30	30	Aug 15
17	9	Am Rad & St S	50	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	32	19½	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	77⅞	77¾	77⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	2	18½	18	18	Aug 15
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	5	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	19	46⅞	45¼	46⅝	+1¼
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	134	131¾	131¾	Aug 12
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55⅝	+ ¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	15	27½	26¼	27	+ ½
13¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	Aug 15
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	4	23½	23	23½	+ ½
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	107¼	103⅞	103⅞	Aug 12
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug 12
149¼	111	Am T & Tel (9)	4	141	140¾	140¾	+ ⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¾	83½	83½	
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	86	86	86	
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug 12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	24	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug 10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	4	6	6¾	6	+ ¼
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	2	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	7	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	72	34⅜	33⅛	33⅞	+ ½
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	Aug 15
21⅞	10¾	Ancnor Hoc Gl (.30e)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	Aug 12
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Aug 13
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug 15
31½	40	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	30	30	30	+1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug 6
6	3⅛	Arm Ill	17	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	3	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 15
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
113¾	4	Asso Dry Goods	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D-Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gdspf (5¾k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug 12
42	22½	Atch T & S F	21	36½	34½	35¾	+1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	54	53½	54	+ ½
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	3	21¾	20¾	.0⅜	— ¼
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug 15
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	3	8	8	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	63½	53½	53½	Aug 15
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	Aug 12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 15
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
B							
11⅜	5	Bald Loco et	30	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	48	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
36	29	Banner A Ar (2½)	2	34¼	34	34	Aug 12
23⅝	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	19⅝	19¼	18⅝	+1
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	18⅜	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56⅝e)	10	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
18⅛	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (2a)	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
96½	90½	Beat Crm of ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 11
9	5¾	Belding Hem (⅛e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R of (3.27r)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
23½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	23	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	45½	45½	46½	+1½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	49	56¾	55	56⅛	+1⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	1	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Aug 13
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	9	23½	23½	23½	Aug 15
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	12	16½	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	15	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	25½	25	25	+ ½
14¼	9	Bond Strs	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug 11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	6	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
33¼	18½	Borg-Warner	16	31½	30½	31½	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3¾	3¼	3¼	Aug 13
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
12⅝	6⅜	Bridgeport Brass	16	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
35½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	31	33	31½	32½	+1.
38½	20	Briggs & Strat (1½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	Aug 10
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	40¼	39	40⅛	+1¼
2¾	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Aug 15
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug 15
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	10⅜	10	10	+ ¼
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	31½	31½	31⅜	+ ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug 12
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 12
12⅞	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	19	33½	32½	33	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	18	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	7	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅞
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 12
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 15
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	6	8½	8½	8½	Aug 13
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Aug 15
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	19⅝	18½	18½	Aug 12
C							
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	Aug 15
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug 10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	15	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	8⅝	Cambbell Wyant	6	16⅜	15¾	16½	+ ¼
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	13	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	15	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
40	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40	40	40	Aug 13
8⅞	4½	Capital Ad A		8	8	8	
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	17	17	17	Aug 11
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug 13
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	90	90	90	+3
85	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	4	50½	50	50½	+ ½
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	105½	105½	108½	Jul
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	36	23⅝	22½	23	+ ½
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	88¼	88	88	Aug 16
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	22	22	22	+1
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅝)	4	20	19¾	19¾	Aug 13
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	2	10⅝	10½	10½	Aug 12
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	Aug 15
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Aug 15
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	5	43⅝	42½	43½	+1
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
30½	16	Champ Pap & F	3	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	Aug 13
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1⅝e)	15	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39	39	39	Aug 12
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	½	½	½	Aug 9
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼		Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug 15
1¼	½	Chi Great West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¾	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 12
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 15
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	8	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (2)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
44	37¾	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	
1½	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 11
2⅝	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug 12
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	5	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
75½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	146	70¾	67¾	69¾	+1⅞

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
8½	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27	10¾	Clark Equip	3	22	21½	22	Aug 13
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	25¼	25¼	25½	+1
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	5	39½	39	39	
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	2	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+1½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	136¾	135¼	136¾	+2
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Aug 15
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	19	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Aug 15
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	38	38¾	34½	+ ½
20	9⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18½	18½	18½	Aug 15
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	21	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64¾	64¼	64¼	Aug 12
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¼
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug 11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Aug 12
50	23	Coml Credit (4)	6	48¾	47¾	48	+ ¾
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	105¼	105	105¼	Aug 11
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	53½	53¼	53½	+1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Capitalization Cut By Great Western Urged by the ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has proposed the reorganization of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company with drastically reduced capitalization and fixed charges.

The commission's report—the second for a Class 1 carrier under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act—now goes back to the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. If approved there it will be submitted to security holders. If two-thirds of each class of security holders approve the plan it will become effective; if rejected by any class of security holders, the ICC and the Court could reapprove the plan and put it into effect.

ICC Proposal

The commission proposes a capitalization of $62 291,827, compared with more than $139,000,000 at present. Fixed interest charges would be limited to $850,000. These charges now total $1,858,895.

Common stockholders would be wiped out, the commission having found their holdings have no value.

Preferred stockholders, however, would receive $11,518,375, of new common stock for $46,037,500, face value of present preferred stock outstanding.

Under the proposed distribution of new securities, old bond holders would have 67.92 per cent of the voting power in the new company.

Each share of new preferred and each of new common stock would be entitled to one vote in the new company.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie dissented in part, because he regarded the proposed bond charges as too high.

Mr. Mahaffie wanted fixed interest obligations limited to the equipment obligations plus the $2,000 000 necessary to carry out the reorganization.

In Reorganization

The Chicago Great Western, in reorganization since Feb. 28, 1935, operates 2,252 miles of trackage, including 1,513 miles of main line in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

Capitalization of the new company, under the ICC proposal, would consist of the following:

Equipment obligations, $4,208,122; Wisconsin Central Railway Company first mortgage 3½ per cent assumed bonds, $500,000; first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, $15,586,300; general income mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, $6,095,796; 365,747 shares, par value $50 a share, of 5 per cent preferred stock, $18,287,388; 362,283 shares, par value $50 a share, of common stock, $17,614,171; total capitalization, $62,291,827.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 43-41 Mch	107.13	107.13	107.13
3	3¼s 41	107.27	107.27	107.27
1	3¼s 45-43	109.24	109.24	109.24
2	2¼s 47-45	106.19	106.19	106.19
11	2½s 45	106.1	106	106.1
2	3s 48-46	108.5	108.5	108.5
6	2¾s 51-48	105.4	105.4	105.4
5	2½s 53-49	102.7	102.7	102.7
1	2¾s 54-51	103.26	103.26	103.26
4	3s 55-51	106.23	106.23	106.23
29	2⅞s 60-55	104.11	104.10	104.10
2	2¾s 59-56	103.6	103.4	103.6
280	2¾s 63-58	102.14	102.14	102.14

Federal Farm Mortgages

1	3s 47-42	106.1	106.1	106.1
3	3s 49-44	106.15	106.12	106.15

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s 49-39	102.25	102.25	102.25
7	2¼s 44-42	104.3	104.3	140.3
1	3s 52-44	106.10	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	98	98	98
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Alleghany 5s '44	70	70	70
4	Alleghany 5s '49	57½	57½	57½
4	Alleghany 5s '50 st	26½	26½	26½
4	Allis Chalm 4s '52	113½	113½	113½
1	Am&For P 5s 2030	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
4	Am Int 5½s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
13	Am T&T 3¾s '66	103½	103¼	103½
28	At T&T 3¼s '61	104¼	104	104¼
3	Am T Fdr cv '50	111	110	110
9	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106⅜	106½
14	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	97¾	97¾
2	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	98
5	AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106	106¼
17	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	98¼	94	94
7	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106½	106½	106½
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	87	87	87
1	A C Line 4½s '64	67½	67½	67½
2	A C Line 5s '45	76	76	76
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	52	52	52
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99	99	99
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	B&O 1st 5s '48	40¾	40½	40½
20	B&O rfg 5s '95	20	20	20
28	B&O 5s '96 F	20	19¾	20
42	B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15⅝	16
27	B&O 4s '48	40¼	39	40¼
6	B&O 5s S W '50	29	28¾	28⅝
5	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	106¼	156¼	106¼
2	Bell TPa 5s '48B	117¾	117⅜	117⅜
6	BellTPa 5s '60C	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	99	99	99
8	Beth Stl 3½s '52	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Bost&Me 5s '67	31	31	31
4	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	30½	30½	30½
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	63	63	63
9	Bkly Un El 5s '50	80	78	78
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	91	91	91
23	Buf R&P 4½s '57	30⅝	29½	30
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	56⅛	56	56
1	Can Sou 5s '62	89¾	89⅜	89⅜
3	Can Nat Ry 4s July	116¾	116¾	116¾
6	Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	117⅜	117½	117½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
3	Can Pac 5s '54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92⅜	92⅜
2	Can Pac ds perp	83	83	83
1	Celotex 4½s '47 stmp	106½	106½	106½
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	105¾	105	105¾
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	50¾	50	50¾
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70½	70	70½
8	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103¾	103½	103½
2	C&O 4½s '93	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	94½	94½	94½
9	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94¼	94⅛	94¼
8	Chi & Alton 3s '49	18	17⅞	17⅞
17	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92	91¾	92
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
102	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	101⅞	101⅞
19	Chi & Erie 5s '82	81	81	81
78	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	17⅝	19½
16	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
1	CMSP&P a1 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3⅛
17	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	17	17
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
12	CRI&P 4½s '52A	9⅛	9	9⅛
2	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	8¼	8⅛	8¼
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	62	62	62
8	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107½	107½	107½
17	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¼	105	105¼
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
5	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	87¾	87½	87½
14	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	89⅞	89⅞
1	Childs Co 5s '43	72¾	72¾	73¼
2	CinUnTermFs '57C	108⅝	108⅛	108½
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	57	57	57
1	Col F & I 5s '43	103	103	103
3	Colmbia F 5s '52 May	95⅛	95	95⅛
7	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93	92¼	92¼
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101¾	101½	101½
40	Com'l Cred 3¼s '52	103½	103¼	103¼
9	Com'lInvTrst 5½s '56	105½	105½	105½
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109	108⅝	108⅝
79	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	107	106⅞	107
1	Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
19	Con Edis 3½s '48	105	104¾	104⅞
10	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
16	Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102¾	102¾
14	Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103	103¼
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	105½	105½	105½
8	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	105	105	105
8	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54½	53⅝	54½
2	Del P&L 4¼s '69	105	105	105
2	D&RG 4s '36	11½	11½	11½
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
5	Det Ed 5s '52	105½	105½	105½
4	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107	106¾	106¾
19	Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	14	14
16	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅝	20	21⅝
6	Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Fla Cen&Pen 5s '43	38	38	38
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6½	6⅝
7	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6½	6	6½
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106	106	106
1	Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s '51	105	105	105
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	56	56	56
11	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99	98⅞	98⅞
4	Goodrich 6s '45	97	97	97
1	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94¼	93½	94
3	Hackens Wat 4s '52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	61½	61½	61½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	103	103	103
8	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30¾	30¼	30¼
8	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18½	18¼	18¼
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	44½	44½	44½
14	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37¾	37	37¾
12	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	42	41	42
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	55	55	55
4	Interb RTr 6s '32	31¼	31	31¼
3	Interlake Iron 4s '47	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
6	Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	75	75
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	46½	46½	46½
4	Int Paper 6s '55	87	87	87
2	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	68	68	68
1	Int T&T 5s '55	70½	70	70½
3	Jones&LaughSt4½s '61	97	96½	97
10	K C South 3s '50	71½	71	71½
1	K S Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	105	105
5	Kinney Co 5½s '41	96	95	96
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
1	Lah Val Coal 5s '74	28¾	28¾	28¾
7	Leh Val 4s 2003	20⅝	20	20⅝
2	Loews 3½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	121	121	121
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79¾	79¼	79¾
4	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	105	105	105
3	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	95½	95½	95½
18	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
14	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	27½	27½	27½
5	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103⅛	103½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Met Ed 4¼s '68	110	110	110
6	MetWSideElCh4s'38	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104	104	104
1	MSP&SSM grtd 5s '38	7½	7½	7½
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	41	39¼	41
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18¼	19
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
6	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	23½	23	23½
4	Mob & Oh 5s '38	23½	23½	23½
30	Mob & O 4½s '77	20½	20⅜	20½
5	Monongah Ry 4s '60	102	102	102
3	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
5	Montreal Tr 5s '41	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Mount St TrT3½s '68	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
16	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Nail Steel 4s '65	108¼	108⅛	108¼
6	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
31	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100½	100⅜	103½
2	NYC Q'ns & E&P3½s'65	108½	108½	108½
21	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	57⅞	58¼
20	NYC 4½s 2013	52⅞	52	52⅞
1	NYC cn 4s '98	64	64	64
4	NYC 3¾s '46	77½	77½	77½
7	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	53	52¾	52¾
9	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	48	47	48
2	NYCh & StL 5½s '84A	43½	43½	43½
4	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	38¼	37⅝	38¼
6	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	56½	56	56
3	NLConn 4½s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	NY G E L&P 4s '49	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17½	17½
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	9	9	9
3	NY O&W gen 4es '55	7	7	7
2	NY&R Gas 6s '51 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
3	NY Steam 6s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	NY Steam 5s '56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9⅝	9¼	9¼
4	NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
2	Niagara F P 3½s '66	108	108	108
4	Nrf Sou 5s '61 ct	11	10½	11
2	Norf&W 4s '96	117¾	117¾	117¾
18	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	68½	70
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60½	60½	60½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60½	60½	60½
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	49	49	49
6	Nor Sta Pow 3¼s '67	104	104	104
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅝	99½	99⅝
10	Oklahoma G&E 3s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	100⅞	100½	100⅞
9	Otis Steel 4½s '62	75¼	75	75¼
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Pac Gas & E 4s '64	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Para Bway 3 '55 ct	62	62	62
1	Para Pict 6s '55	96	96	96

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Para Pict 3¼s '47	80¾	80½	80½
5	Pen Co 4s '63	93¾	93½	93¾
10	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅞	101
10	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
9	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96¾	96	96¾
20	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82½	82½
1	Pen RR fen 4¼s '81	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Pen RR 4s '43	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87	87	87
13	Pen RR 3½s '52	8 23⅛	81⅝	82⅜
1	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	116	116	116
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112½	112½	112½
9	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114¼	114	114¼
11	PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	103⅞	103½	103⅞
22	Phila Co 5s '67	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅜	13¾	13¾
4	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	105	105	105
5	PCC&StL4½s'77	94½	94½	94½
5	PCC&StL4½s'40A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Pitt&WVa4½s'60C	47	47	47
8	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59¾	59⅜	59⅜
3	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
1	Readg 4½s '57 A	74½	74½	74½
7	Rem Rand 4½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7	Repub Steel 5½s '54	106½	106⅜	106½
2	Repub Steel 4½s '56	88¾	88¾	88¾
5	Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
12	Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	106	106
5	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	38	38	38
7	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	17½	17½	17½
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	StLPeo&NW3s'48	12	12	12
1	StLSF5s'50B	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10	10	10
26	St LSF 4½s '78	10½	10⅛	10½
1	St LSF 4s '50A ct	10	10	10
10	St LSW rfg 5s '90	15	15	15
5	San Diego G&E 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1	Sea&AlPfs 6s '35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	SoconyVacOil3½s'50	105½	106½	106½
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	SouPac 4½s '68	46¾	46¾	46¾
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	47	46	47
3	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	93	92¼	93
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	103	103	103
2	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Third Av 4s '60	36½	36½	36½
11	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	104⅝	104½	104½
5	Un Elev Ch 5s '45	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
15	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Unit Drug 5½s '53	78½	76½	76½
15	US Steel 3¼s '48	103½	103	103½
2	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	91½	91½	91½
12	Utah P&L 5s '44	93	92	92
4	Util P&L 5½s '47	49	48⅝	49
3	Util P&L 5s '57	48¾	48	48
5	Vanadium 5s '41	95¾	95	95¾
1	Va El&Pow 4½s '55A	106½	106½	106½
2	Walwrth 4s '55	67	67	67
4	Warner Bros 6s '39	75	75	75
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	38¼	38¼	38¼
2	Westch Lt 5s '50	112½	112½	112½
1	West Pen P 5s '63E	120	120	120
1	Westn Md 5½s '77A	87½	87½	87½
1	Wesn's Md 4s '52	82	82	82
4	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	193⅜	103¾	103⅜
1	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	19½	19½	19½
1	Western Un 5s '51	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92	91½	92
4	Wilkes B&E 5s '42	5¼	5¼	5¼
16	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102	102

Foreign Bonds

2	Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	32¾	32¾	32¾
9	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8¼	8	8⅛
3	Antioquia 5s '46	8¼	8	8⅛
25	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80¾	80½	80½
4	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80⅝	80⅞	80⅞
5	Australia 5s '55	105	104⅝	104⅝
6	Australia 4½s '56	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1	Austria 7s '57	31½	31½	31½
1	Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
13	Belgium 6½s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4	Belgium 6s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Berlin City 6s '58	20½	20½	20½
2	Brazil 6½s '26-57	13	13	13
4	Brisbane 5s '57	100	99¾	99¾
1	Brisbane 5s '58	100	100	100
4	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
9	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '78	63	63	63
1	Buenos A 6s '61 st	70	70	70
15	Bulgaria 7½s '68	35¼	35¼	35¼
15	Bulgaria 7s '67	34¼	34¼	34¼
7	Canada 5s '52	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Canada 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
8	Canada 2¾s '67	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
5	Canada 2½s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	17	17	17
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17	17	17
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3	Chile 7s '42	19	19	19
7	Chile 6s '60	19½	19½	19½
6	Chile 6s '61 Jan	19	19	19
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	19	19	19
4	Chile 6s '61 Sept	19½	19½	19½
3	Chile 6s '63	19	19	19
3	Chilean Mun 7s '60	16	16	16
11	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	19¼	19¼	19¼
8	Cuba 5½s '46	68½	68½	68½
2	Cuba 4½s '77	57½	57	57
6	Denmark 5½s '55	101¾	101½	101½
5	Denmark 4½s '62	99⅞	99½	99⅝
5	Estonia Rep 7s '67	95½	95¼	95½
19	Frankfort 6½s '63	20¾	20¼	20¾
2	GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	30½	30⅜	30⅜
3	Ger Govt 7s '49	31	31	31
3	Ger Gen El 7s '45	49½	49½	49½
4	Ger Gen El 6s '48	49½	49½	49½
12	GtCntElPJap 7s '44	63½	63	63
5	GtCntElPJap6½s'50	52	52	52
5	Greek 6s '68	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	59⅜	59½	59⅜
10	Italy 7s 1951	75	74½	74½
6	Japan 6½s '54	66½	66½	66½
10	Japan 5½s '65	51½	51½	51½
20	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Met Water 5½s'50	101½	101½	102½
95	N Sou Wales 5s'57	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	N Sou Wales 5s'68	101	101	101
7	Norway 6s '52	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
25	Norway 4½s'65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Norway 4s'63	103¼	103⅛	103¼
3	Orient Dev 6s'53	49	48¾	48¾
6	Orient Dev 5½s'58	44¾	44½	44½
7	Oslo City 4½s'55	102⅜	102	102⅜
4	Peru 1st 6s'60	94½	94½	94½
1	Poland 6s'40	43¾	43½	43½
2	Rhine West 6s'53	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Rome 6½s'52	65	65	65
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	10¼	10¼	10¼
8	Serbs Cts Slo 8s '62	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
28	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	26½	25¾	26
10	Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	79¼	79¼	79½
1	Sydney 5½s '55	102½	102½	102½
1	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	45	45	45
3	Tokyo City 5½s '61	46½	46	46
25	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	49¼	49¼	49¼
11	Ujigawa El U 7s '45	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1	Uruguay4s4½s4½s'78	44	44	44
5	Vienna City 6s '52	22	22	22
2	Yokohama 6s '61	49¾	49¾	49¾

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,191,000; previous day, 3,203,500; week ago, 5,414,800; year ago, 5,317,950; two years ago, 7,861,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,110,001,705; year ago, 1,938,207,825; two years ago, 2,203,894,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

12 noon, Aug. 16

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.87⅛	$4.87¼	$4.2397
Cables	4.88	4.87¼	4.2397
France—franc	.0273	.0272½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2290	.2289	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4008	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5453	.5450	†
Sweden—krona	.2513	.2512	.4537
Norway—krone	.2449	.2448	.4537
Denmark—

Commerce and Finance

AAA Program Calls for 31 P. C. Cut in 1939 Wheat Acreage

Business and Industry

U.S. May Ask More 'Little Fellows' To Pay Income Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Unless business improves, Senator Harrison (D) of Mississippi said, Congress may have to require more "little fellows" to pay income taxes and increase rates in the middle brackets.

Mr. Harrison, who is Chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, declared, in an interview that he hoped it would be unnecessary for the next Congress to enact new taxes or increase existing ones.

But unless business activity increases so that present taxes will produce more revenue, he added, Congress might be forced to lower income tax exemptions and increase the middle bracket rates.

May Broaden Levies

Senator LaFollette (P-Wis.), another finance committee member, has tried unsuccessfully for several years to persuade Congress to broaden income levies along these lines, and Treasury experts have been studying the advisability of such action this summer.

"If we feel impelled to get more money, which I hope that we will not have to do," Mr. Harrison asserted, "Congress of course will consider broadening the base of the income tax and increasing the rates."

The finance committee chairman noted, however, that a business pick-up had followed enactment of the 1938 tax law.

"It's my opinion," he said, "that if there had been 100 per cent unanimity behind enactment of the bill, it would have had much more force in restoring business confidence."

President Roosevelt, criticizing Congress for taking some of the teeth out of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, indicated when he signed the bill that he might ask the next Congress to restore some deleted provisions.

Mr. Harrison said he saw no reason for disturbing the present form of these taxes.

"It's impossible to tell at this time what Congress will do with the undistributed profits tax," he added. "It's my opinion that, unless we have not removed the inequalities and hardships we believed we removed from the old law, the undistributed profits tax will be continued without change."

Some Tax Legislation

If inequalities still exist, Congress might turn to the flat corporation tax in effect prior to 1936, he predicted.

Enactment of some tax legislation will be necessary in the next session, Mr. Harrison pointed out, because so-called "nuisance" taxes on miscellaneous items expire in 1939 and the undistributed profits tax in 1940. He predicted re-enactment of those nuisance taxes which were not repealed this year, since they produce about $200,000,000 yearly.

Mr. Harrison said a constitutional question was involved in proposals to tax those Federal, state and municipal securities which now are tax-exempt. He said action on this would have to be worked out after Congressional committees studied the subject and made their reports.

Rio De Janeiro Is Considered as Spot For Rotary Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consideration of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, as the site for the 1940 convention of Rotary International is the result of the widespread growth of the international rotary movement in South America, according to Howard H. Feighner, Convention Manager.

Mr. Feighner said he had been commissioned by the international headquarters at 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, to study Rio De Janeiro closely with a view to its accommodation and entertainment facilities, and then to report his findings.

In case Rio is definitely selected, it will be the first time that a convention of this nature has ever been held anywhere in Latin America, he said.

"There are today over 10,000 International Rotarians in South America," stated Mr. Feighner, "representing a total of about 80 different nationalities. Chile leads with 72 clubs. Brazil is next with 50 and Argentina with about 40."

Dividends on Federal Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that government agencies received $4,538,000 in the first half of 1938 as dividends on investments in savings and loan associations. The payments were from 1,078 Federal and 265 State associations which borrowed from the agencies to expand home-financing operations.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

AAA to Pay Wheat Farmers Subsidy of 26c to 30c Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces that it will pay the nation's wheat farmers a subsidy of from 26 to 30 cents a bushel for compliance with a planting program calling for a 31 per cent reduction in acreage next year.

The benefit payment rate compares with 12 cents offered under this year's program. Increased rates were promised for several other major crops.

Funds totaling $712,000,000 are expected to be available for the payments, officials said.

AAA Announces Plans

At the same time, the AAA announced several other phases of next year's crop programs, including a proposal that cotton growers plant for another small crop and approve, in a referendum to be conducted this fall, the use of marketing quotas to redistrict sale of their products. This year's crop will be sold under quotas.

The AAA hinted that it was possible corn growers of the commercial belt, many of whom protested against a 20 per cent acreage reduction this year, might be asked to plant less of the feed grain next year.

Officials said problems arising from increased crop surpluses made further acreage reductions necessary to prevent "demoralization of farm prices and income."

Faced with prospects of the largest wheat surplus on record, the AAA asked growers recently to limit seeding for next year's crop to 55,000,000 acres. The area seeded to the crop now being harvested was about 80,000,000 acres.

The announcement of an increase of more than 100 per cent in the wheat subsidy rate was made at a time when protests against the restrictive program and complaints against slumping grain prices were being heard in the wheat belt.

Asks For Help

Last week the AAA received a message from Gov. Walter Huxman, Democrat, of Kansas, the leading wheat State, asking that something be done to brighten the outlook for wheat growers.

Officials said the rates of payment could not be determined definitely until final estimates of 1938 production were received. These figures will be used in the final rate computation. This, they added, explained the range of 26 to 30 cents a bushel on wheat.

To obtain maximum subsidies under the Federal program, a grower must not plant more than the acreage allotted him by the AAA. The amount he may receive will be determined by multiplying the amount of wheat he normally produces on his acreage allotment by the subsidy rate.

For example, should the rate be fixed finally at 30 cents, a grower with a 60-acre wheat allotment would receive $216 if his normal yield were 12 bushels to the acre.

Rates of benefit payments for other crops, which will be calculated in a manner similar to that for wheat, were announced as follows:

Cotton, 3.6 to 4 cents a pound, compared with about 5 cents this year; corn, 13 to 16 cents a bushel, compared with 10 cents this year; rice, 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds, compared with 12.5 cents this year; tobacco, probably the same as this year, or from 5 to 1.53 cents a pound; and potatoes, 3 cents a bushel, compared with from 3.6 to 5.4 cents this year.

The AAA said that in view of the fact that there was a cotton surplus of 13,400,000 bales—or more than enough to meet domestic and export demands for a whole year—growers would be asked to plant no more than 27,500,000 acres, compared with 34,000,000 in 1937 and a normal acreage of about 40,000,000.

Corn Allotment Plan

On the basis of current production estimates, the 1939 corn allotment for the commercial belt will not differ greatly from the 42,000,000 acres allotted this year, the AAA reported.

"If the corn crop turns out to be larger than present estimates indicate," the AAA announcement said, "the acreage allotment probably will be smaller than in 1938. On the other hand, if the 1938 corn crop turns out to be materially below present estimates, the 1939 allotment will be increased."

Other changes from this year's programs announced by the AAA included:

Land use for home gardners to be exempted in calculating compliance with the farm programs. Officials said this provision was made to encourage home production of food.

Land planted to oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz or a mixture of these will not be classified as soil depleting when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wallace has designated the four major farm-producing areas in which the four agricultural research laboratores authorized the 1938 Farm Act will be established.

States included in each area were:

Southern Area—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

Eastern—Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Northern—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan.

Western — Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

A laboratory will be built in each area. None of the sites has been selected. Congress made $4,000,000 available for the laboratories, the sum to be divided equally among them.

Scientists will conduct research on products on the area in the laboratories.

Mr. Wallace said the research work, in the initial stages of the program, would be concentrated on the following farm commodities and their by-products:

In the Southern laboratory, cotton, sweet potatoes, and peanuts; in the Eastern laboratory, tobacco, apples, Irish potatoes, milk products, and vegetables; in the Northern laboratory, corn, wheat, and agricultural waste products; and in the Western laboratory, fruits (other than apples), vegetables, Irish potatoes, wheat, and alfalfa.

Wallace on farm plan: Intimate Message, Page 1.

Machine Tool Order Index Off Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—A sharp increase was recorded in the machine tool order index for July, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association. Advancing from 70.2 in June, the index climbed 19.4 points, or 27.6 per cent, to the level of 89.6 in July, the sharpest gain since early last year. This was a continuation of the upward movement which started in June when the combined index moved up 3½ points from the low for the recent decline of 66.7 in May.

Both domestic and foreign business participated in the rise, the domestic index for July being 41.8 against 35.7 in June and 115.4 a year ago. The foreign index figure was 47.8 in July, against 34.5 in June and 55.7 a year ago. While volume of domestic orders is still low as compared with a year ago, the July rise over June of 6.1 points, or 17.1 per cent, is particularly encouraging since it indicates that the improvement in business sentiment since early June is in small measure at least being translated into expansion or modernization of productive equipment.

The three months' moving average for the combined index was 75½, against 75.7 in June and 190½ in July, 1937. Low index figures for May and June combined to offset effect of the July rise, thus causing a slight drop in the moving average.

Spottiness which characterized the June pick-up in business was less pronounced last month, according to the association. A larger number of reporting companies shared in the July increase in orders.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. Under Quota Law Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has reported that sugar delivered to United States markets under the quota law in July amounted to 635,133 short tons, raw value. Deliveries in the same month last year amounted to 613,864 short tons.

Deliveries in the first six months of this year amounted to 3,462,308 short tons, raw value, compared with 3,864,013 in the same period last year. July deliveries were from the following sources: Refiners, 433,919 short tons; beet factories, 126,488, and importers, 74,726.

Stocks of sugar held by cane refineries on July 31 were put at 710,046 short tons, raw value, compared with 961,846 on the same date last year.

Gain in Pullman Co.'s Gross Is Halted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Improvement in Pullman's Co.'s gross revenues, apparent for June, did not continue in July and gross for that month dropped to about 11 per cent below 1937 levels. Present prospect is that August volume will continue below 1937, although some of the decline in revenue therefrom will be offset by the 5 per cent increase in the company's rates and charges which is effective this month.

As the sleeping car company is engaged in first-class rail passenger service on all the leading railroads in this country the trend of its gross is an important indicator of how the carriers are faring on that class of traffic.

In June the sleeping-car company had an increase of 2.7 per cent in total revenue compared with the like 1937 period, which marked the first month since December that a gain over the preceding year was scored. June gross amounted to $5,223,018 compared with $5,084,928 in the like 1937 month. The gain was not due, however, to a larger number of passengers or a higher revenue per passenge, but to the smaller payments the carrier had to make to the railroads under terms of its operating contracts. Contract revenue, which represents the railroads' participation in Pullman berth and seat charges, in June was $284,467 lower than in 1937 as contrasted with the $138,091 increase in total gross revenues.

July Rural Retail Sales 7.5 Per Cent Under 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas in July were approximately 7.5 per cent below July, 1937, according to a Commerce Department estimate, based on rural chain store and mail-order sales.

Sales during July declined considerably more than the usual seasonal amount from June, with the result that the seasonally adjusted index receded to 110.2 for July on the basis of 100 for the two years 1929-1931 from 112.4 for June.

Montgomery Ward Sales Off

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reported sales in July totaled $29,075,336, a decrease of 4.48 per cent compared with July, 1937. Sales for the first six months of the current fiscal year totaled $190,593,738, a decrease of 6.49 per cent compared with the corresponding 1937 period.

Prices of Print Cloth Decrease; Trading Is Dull

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Weakening in print cloth prices was the high spot in an otherwise featureless week in primary cotton gray goods markets, but prices in other sections of the market did not seem to soften, in spite of the sharp drop in raw cotton prices, following an unexpectedly large cotton crop forecast by the Government Bureau.

Trading throughout the market was dull for several days after the cotton crop forecast. Second-hand selling of standard print cloth constructions at price an eighth to a quarter under first hand prices kept undermining market confidence in values.

On Friday one of the large selling agencies decided to silence resale offerings, and in a sudden spurt of trading they took quick delivery business on 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares at 6¼ cents to the extent of about 1,500,000 yards.

Forward delivery business was still held 6⅜ cents and some mills continued to quote 6½ cents which had been the first hand price everywhere up to Friday. The break constituted a drop of ⅜ from the prevailing quotation a week or 10 days previously, but did not seem to greatly affect the other constructions.

Some narrow print cloths were sold on a basis of 3¾ cents for 32 inch 6.50 yard 64x60s. Thin constructions were quiet and unchanged in price, including tobacco cloths.

Sheetings continued to move within very much restricted lines. Quotations were nominally unchanged, but sellers asked buyers to submit figures on what they were willing to pay. These were seldom entertained seriously, since the quantities involved were not large enough to prove tempting.

One particularly strong spot in the sheeting picture was the extremely wide goods. Mills making this class of goods were sold up for two months ahead and bedspread manufacturers, after trying in vain to obtain quick delivery merchandise, were offering sharp premiums in an effort to avoid serious delays in production because they had allowed their supply of sheeting to run too low.

Osnaburgs sold occasionally in small filling-in lots at unchanged prices, but drills and ducks were quiet, and the same was reported on carded sateens.

In the fine goods section of the market the most active numbers were the broadcloths and poplins. Sales of standard combed broadcloths failed to fulfill expectations, the 128x68s and the 136x60s going at 9¾ cents, while the 128x84s made of slubbed yarn eased off and sold at 10¼ cents, which compares with 10½ cents at which sales were active several weeks ago.

Combed voiles are selling very little just now but prices still hold on a basis of 4⅞ cents for slack twist 80x52s and 5 cents for medium twist of the same count.

Ayres Says Slump Low Reached in June

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

"It seems probable," Col. Leonard P. Ayres said, "that the bottom of this renewed depression was reached in June."

Writing in the Cleveland Trust Company's monthly business bulletin, the Cleveland economist declared:

"The present improvement in business is unmistakable, but it has not yet lasted long enough to let us know whether or not it is producing the developments that would ensure a durable recovery.

"One important fundamental element in its favor is that we are probably going to have this year one of the largest agricultural harvests in our history. The prices will be lower than last year but the prospective abundant harvests constitute a most favorable factor in the economic outlook.

On the gloomy side, Col. Ayres said "All our important business recoveries from depressions have been sustained by increased expenditures by business enterprises for enlarged plants, improved equipment, and the financing of new undertakings. So far in this upturn few signs of such increases have appeared."

Brighter Outlook For British Near Eastern Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Encouraging prospects are claimed for the endeavor which Britain is making to recover lost trade in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor.

Various products of this part of the world are recognized as being capable of profitable development by United Kingdom capital without interfering with existing trade between member states of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Dr. Paul Einzig, a British economist, in this connection suggests in the current issue of the London Spectator that Rumanian oil, Hungarian bauxite, Greek tobacco, and Turkish raisins all offer good prospects in the conditions that prevail.

The object aimed at is to build up an enhanced demand for United Kingdom machinery and equipment, at the same time helping the countries concerned by increasing their exportable surplus of marketable commodities.

It is anticipated that Germany which is at present the predominant market for the products of the Near East, will also profit owing to enhanced capacity for the absorption of all kinds of manufactured goods in that part of the world.

A beginning in the direction indicated has recently been made by the provision by the British Government of credits amounting to £16,000,000 for the development of the mining output of Turkey.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

German Raw Materials—Supplies of industrial raw materials in Germany from domestic as well as from foreign sources were larger during the first quarter of 1938 than during the like period of a year ago. Industrial raw materials on hand in Germany during the first quarter were 10 per cent higher than during the like period of 1937. The output of iron ore averaged 850,000 tons a month during the first five months of 1938, an increase of 34 per cent over the like period of 1937, while the output of bituminous coal during the five-month period was 5 per cent higher than a year earlier and that of lignite 8.5 per cent higher.

* * *

German Phone System—Arrangements have been completed in Germany whereby persons traveling on the motor roads may be contacted by telephone. The telephone calls will be accepted at the usual rates and may be directed to any one of the 37 petrol stations using this system located on the 1,250 miles of motor roads in Germany. A "call board" will be erected at each of the petrol stations to display the names of all persons to be contacted by telephone.

* * *

German Hardware—While exports of iron and steel hardware from Germany in the first three months of this year increased compared with the like period of 1937, that country is nevertheless meeting with stiff competition in many export markets. This information evidences that the struggle for export markets has become extremely strong and it has been necessary for Germany to engage in constant promotion activities in order to retain its foreign markets.

* * *

Austrian Crude Oil—Crude oil in Austria during the first five months of this year totaled 21,600 metric tons compared with only 13,930 metric tons produced during the like period of last year. At present 11 wells are producing in the Zistersdorf territory of Austria. One well started production on June 9 of this year with a daily output of 20 metric tons, while three other wells are now being drilled.

* * *

Austrian Bureau—The office of the American Commercial Attache established 18 years ago in Vienna, Austria, closed June 30. The area formerly covered by this office is now under the German Reich and will be considered, henceforth, as part of the territory of the American Commercial Attache at Berlin, Germany. An office for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will be opened in Bucharest, Rumania.

* * *

Czechoslovakian Oil—Under the terms of a recent regulation promulgated by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Commerce, coal tar oils of the benzol series are subject to export permit requirements. Observers in Prague held it possible that the measure was taken as a result of the sharp increase in export shipments and the virtual stoppage of imports. During the first five months of 1937 net imports of coal tar oils into Czechoslovakia amounted to 802 metric tons, while exports during the like period of 1938 amounted to 4,755 metric tons.

* * *

Czechoslovak Steel—The continued decline in the Czechoslovak iron and steel output during the period from November, 1937, to April, 1938, was halted in May, 1938, when increased production of pig iron and crude steel was recorded. This improvement is attributed partly to a seasonal increase in demand for iron and steel and partly to the fact that the heavy stocks which were carried by the consuming industries and the wholesalers toward the end of the year has become considerably reduced and were being replenished.

* * *

Polish Petroleum—The Polish petroleum industry and trade during 1937 was characterized by a further decline in production of both crude and manufactured products, a continually decreasing domestic demand, and a further decrease in exports. Crude oil extraction in Poland during 1937 amounted to 301,290 gross metric tons, which was 9,340 tons or 1.8 per cent less than in 1936. In an endeavor to find new petroleum resources to replace those which are now drying up after 40 years of exploitation, more drilling activity occurred during 1937 than in any year since Poland regained its independence in 1919.

* * *

Polish Down Exports—Exports of feather and down from Poland during the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 416 metric tons valued at about $442,350, a decrease of 26 per cent in volume and 40 per cent in value compared with the 561 metric tons valued at about $651,300 exported during the like period of 1937. The decreased trade was ascribed chiefly to the lower purchases by the United States.

N. Y. Commodity Marts Watch Federal Dealings in Prices

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New York commodity markets are watching with some amusement the current plight of the Department of Agriculture in its dealing with the certain staple farm prices of which a laissez-faire economy is supposed to have made a botch. The Department it is felt, is in a fair way to have to make three large-sized non-recourse loans this fall, on top of 7,000,000 bales of cotton, and 45,000,000 bushels of corn already held, and last week tried to renig on a corn quota vote and a new cotton loan by an obvious twisting of the figures.

The figure-juggling was noted with some irony here last Wednesday when the Department put off the corn loan. Under the law a loan is mandatory if the supply (crop plus carry-over) is 17.7 per cent in excess of the "normal" demand (domestic and export).

Some weeks ago an "unofficial" interpretation put out by the Department estimated that a quota vote would be required if the "normal" demand exceeded 2,773,000,000 bushels. Then the figure was raised to 2,825,000,000 bushels. When the corn crop estimate of 2,558,000,000 bushels came out last Wednesday it was apparent that by either of these previous estimates the Department would have to ask for a quota. Thereupon Secretary Wallace hastily changed his figures, and guessed that the carry-over, instead of being 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 would be only 320,000,000, and that exports this coming crop year would be 120,000,000 bushels instead of the last 10-years' average of only 9,000,000 and so "normal" demand would be 121,000,000 bushels above the 1928-1937 average; and so, by a hair, the Department was saved the political risk of asking commercial corn farmers to vote on a quota just a month or so before fall elections.

Loan May Be Mandatory

The joke, as seen here, is that this will probably just postpone the Government's troubles, for it will probably make a loan mandatory; for the law reads that if corn prices by November 15 are not 75 per cent or better of the "parity-price" a loan must be offered at this price.

On Saturday this kind of evasion, it is alleged, was repeated in cotton, the law, as amended in June, reads that if the average spot middling price drops after Aug. 1 below 8.27 cents at 10 Southern points a non-recourse loan at that level is mandatory (despite the 7,000,000 bales already held.) The price dropped to that level Saturday; in fact October futures here dropped to 8.15 cents. At a hasty Saturday afternoon conference, therefore, AAA specialists revised their parity figure so that a loan would not be required unless the average Southern spot price dropped below 8.26 cents.

They could do this because the "parity" price is estimated every 15th of the month as of the 1st on the basis of the price for cotton which growers would need, to buy as much as the staple bought in 1909-1914. The figure for Aug. 1 was 15.9 cents. Saturday afternoon the specialists remembered that it was only 15.87-ed. Monday the 10-point average Southern price dropped to 8.20 so this hair-splitting was rendered useless and a loan is now mandatory unless some other exit is devised.

Can CCC Make Loans?

Attention therefore has shifted locally to the question whether the Commodity Credit Corporation is financially equipped to make the three new loans—the wheat loan already announced, basis 72 cents hard winter, 70 cents soft winter at Kansas City; the cotton loan which presumably will have to be announced this week; and the corn loan, which will be required next November. A tentative setup of the CCC's balance sheet by the end of the year, assuming no special session of Congress is called like the one of Nov. 15, 1937, which tackled the "farm problem" unsuccessfully, is as follows:

Assets	
Treasury Subscription	$100,000,000
Authorized borrowing power	500,000,000
Total money it can "loan"	$600,000,000
Liabilities	
Already loaned on cotton	$350,000,000
Already loaned on corn	20,000,000
Committed to loan on wool	50,000,000
Total	$420,000,000
Remainder of loaning power	$180,000,000
Estimated Autumn Lending Requirements	
Wheat 200,000,000 bu. @ 60c	$120,000,000
Corn 200,000,000 bu. @ 60c	120,000,000
Cotton 11,000,000 bales @ 8.26c	40,000,000
Total	$280,000,000

Thus obviously it will not be able to carry the loan program without additional cash or lending power. Total program calls for $700,000,000, and it has only $600,000,000. Of course the above figures are pure guesses, for it depends entirely on how prices turn out, how much will be presented for loans. Cotton has been packing and filling between 7½ and 8½ cents since last October, and is now just at the loan level; wheat has been in a steady downtrend for over a year and is 12 cents below the loan level; corn after the plunge last fall which precipitated the last loan, has been on a plateau since the beginning of the year until this month, when it broke out on the downside.

It seems evident here that a distinct coldness is likely to appear soon between farm interests and the Government. The loan programs, in local opinion, have failed dismally at heavy cost, to keep prices up. The amounts likely to be taken in by the CCC this year will be even in excess of ever-normal granary ideas, which to begin with would have largely increased the carry-overs normally hanging over the market. The two perennial problems are again facing the Department of Agriculture, the one whether to risk coercion with the farmers or larger appropriations from the taxpayers to subsidize crop reduction; and the other, how to get rid of the huge carry-overs already accumulated in the postponement of real answers to the real problem.

Tried to Avoid Loans

The very extremes to which the Department of Agriculture has gone in order to avoid loans is evidence of the widening gap between administration hopes and farmer expectations. After all the talk of "parity" prices high and dry above present price levels the Government has been doing its best to avoid committing itself to taking on any more farm staples even at present levels.

If these "parity" prices were anywhere in the reach of the Government to bring about in the next year or two, all three of the crop loans discussed above, at the prices above, would be beautiful speculations for the government or anyone else. Washington action seems to give an official assent to the consensus of private valuation arrived at in open market.

Hence considerable attention is being paid to the current suits being brought in Florida and Georgia against the 1938 Farm Act by rugged individualist tobacco growers who have produced and sold in excess of quotas. The penalty is either 2 or 3 cents per pound of 50 per cent of the price of these excess sales. Growers inside the quotas like the benefits but those who stay out hate the penalties. In the case of corn, the probable reason why commercial growers would have voted against a quota system was the red tape, as few excess sales were probable.

The CCC already has a paper loss on its present cotton holdings of around $90,000,000, figuring carrying charges. It cannot sell a bale until next July, which will add about $30,000,000 to the loss (carrying cost is about $4.80 per bale per year). It has another much smaller loss on its corn.

Probably, to cut the loss on the loan to be announced this week, discouragements will be included in the loan offer such as arbitrarily narrow bases on premium cotton; but on the other hand the wheat loan offer has been sweetened with an allowance for carrying the wheat on the farm.

Electric Equipment Buying Is Tending Upward, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Electrical equipment purchases are tending upward, with orders held in abeyance now going on the active list, according to reports to Electrical World from the field for the week ended August 13, 1938. New construction on the Pacific Coast is aiding business. Appliance sales are active in New England. Improvement is noted in the Middle West.

In New England recent intense heat and humidity stimulated air-conditioning sales most encouragingly. Range, refrigerator and appliance sales in general are reviving. Fan stocks were greatly depleted by the recent heat. Store lighting continues active, as does office building illumination. Institutional building construction aggregating about $3,500,000 will require substantial purchases of electrical wiring, illumination and power material.

On the Pacific Coast, there has been considerable carload buying of pole line hardware and accessories by utilities is reported. Railroad business is featured by electrification of San Francisco Bay Bridge suburban service and wiring of $7,000,000 Los Angeles Union Depot. FHA homes are rolling up an excellent volume in cheapter fixtures and wiring devices, intensified in Bay area by campaign for "exposition year rehabilitation."

In New York new orders for heavy electrical equipment are beginning to trickle into the market again. Many orders canceled when business began to sag over a year ago are being put on the active list. Pouring of public money through the spending-lending program should act as a trade stimulant as fall approaches.

In Chicago, electrical business for the first month of the third quarter showed moderate improvement. Small gains were pretty general throughout the entire industry except in the manufacture of heavy apparatus. Industrial activity and utility buying have shown small tendency toward any marked improvement as yet. However, inquiry among the larger industrial plants reveals a reduction of nearly 30 per cent in inventories since the first of the year.

Lumber Industry Seen on Upgrade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The lumber industry reports it was on "the upgrade."

For the first time in weeks, its representatives said, the industry was displaying signs of shaking off seasonal doldrums aggravated by subnormal economic conditions of the past Winter and Spring.

Basing their statements on figures compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the lumbermen estimated production the past few weeks was 63 per cent of the 1929 weekly average—higher than in many months.

Reports showed production by 508 mills during the week ended August 6, totaled 210,990,000 feet, with shipments of 214,056,000 feet and new orders of 219,996,000 feet.

The preceding week 537 mills reported production of 211,819,000 feet; shipments of 232,245,000 feet; and new orders of 240,456,000 feet.

West Penn Electric Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—West Penn Electric Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938, showed net income of $4,071,822 after federal income taxes, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, reserve for renewals and retirements, etc. This compares with net income of $6,056,770 in 12 months ended June 30, 1937. For six months ended June 30, 1938, net income was $1,842,839 against $3,107,159 in first six months of 1937.

Ford Resumption Seen Bolstering Work in Factories

DETROIT (AP)—Resumption of operations by the Ford Motor Company after a two weeks shut-down has given impetus to what observers in the automobile industry assert is an upturn in factory employment in the Detroit area expected to reach its peak within the next month or six weeks.

By that time all automotive plants should be in production on their 1939 models with a potential market for a large volume of replacements aided by a sharp reduction in used car accumulations and what should amount to a shortage in new cars.

Ford Recalls Workers

The Ford company recalled approximately 24,000 workers; by the end of the week it expects to have around 37,000 back at work. Normally it employs around 85,000 in its parent plant at River Rouge near here.

There has been considerable activity in the parts and tool plants in preparation for new model activity, but a major boost to employment will come when General Motors announces reopening of its Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, and Cadillac-La Salle divisions. Chrysler and De Soto as well as Packard also remain closed, although Chrysler is expected to be first among the larger producers to introduce new models of its line.

In common with several other car makers Chrysler has advanced schedules for 1939 model activity. Current indications are that every producer should be in new model assembly work by October, with formal introductory dates as yet undetermined. Originally, it had been planned to formally present most of the newer types at the New York national automobile show early in November.

There are indications, however, that if Chrysler presents new models of the Chrysler, De Soto or Plymouth lines within the next four weeks, the step will be closely followed by the introduction of new types by Buick, Parkard and others.

Ward's automotive reports in its current issue said the recall of workers in the automobile factories this week started the first upward turn in Detroit employment since last October. On Oct. 31, 1937, it said, the Detroit employment index was 124.9. From that date until July 31, it had dropped to the low level of 47.8. The figures are those of the Detroit board of commerce which uses 1923-25 as an approximate normal for compiling its index.

Chevrolet Yet to Close

Yet to close down for the annual change over to new models includes the Chevrolet division of General Motors, which has been the industry's heaviest producer. It is pointed out in trade circles also that the Ford company will undoubtedly suspend operations once more when it switches over to its new models.

Ward's, which says dealer inventories should not exceed four cars per dealer by the end of August, believes this year's anticipated upturn in the automobile industry will differ from that of 1937 in that it will be slow. "Not until October will the industry be in full swing again," it says.

Other authoritative sources say the factories will be busy from then until December, stocking dealers and filling early orders, and that what occurs beyond December will depend entirely upon general business conditions.

Youngstown Sheet $30,000,000 Issue Is Filed With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, registering a $30,000,000 securities issue, announced plans for a $17,500,000 plant improvement program.

The plant improvements, to be financed out of the proposed issue of 10-year convertible debentures, provides for $16,500,000 worth of construction at the Indiana Harbor plant and $1,000,000 at the Campbell plant.

At Indiana Harbor, the company proposes to build a new open hearth furnace, improve present open hearth furnace, to rebuild the blooming mill, to build a new 48-inch continuous hot rolled sheet and strip mill, and to build a new continuous cold-rolled tin mill. At the Campbell plant, improvements in the wire and tube mills are proposed.

A registration statement for the new securities filed with the Securities Commission also said $12,500,000 of the anticipated proceeds would be used for repayment of bank loans and the balance would be used for working capital.

Other details of the issue, including the interest rate on the debentures, will be filed later.

The Indiana Harbor plant is located at East Chicago, Ind., in the Campbell plant at Youngstown, Ohio.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards, 50 for $1, with name; take orders galore; FREE album 18 designs; famous Sunshine 21 Christmas folders; costs 50c, sells $1; engraved personal, business line, good profits; request samples. Sunshine Art, 154 Nassau St., New York City, Dept. CM.

Christmas Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Fitchburg S-45, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Sl.ow 21-card, $1 Emboss-O assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortment, name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 827 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman interested in work with retarded children; must understand methods used in development of the exceptional child; must be Christian Scientist. Box X-15, 333 North Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. J-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

MASTERPIECES reproduced, original portraits and landscapes; real artistry guaranteed. MRS. ABI GORDON, 274 E. Wheeling St., Washington, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 808 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
273 Sidney St. Cambridge Mass

FOR RENT

CORNER store; excellent for specialty or kiddie shop; reasonable rent. FR. MULLER, 8010 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

SOLID mahogany table desk, two antique chairs and dresser, rugs, lamps. KEN. 4330, Room 800. Call evenings (Boston).

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel. Ready-to-wear.
345 7th Ave N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — A young gentleman of good parentage to drive car for an elderly commercial salesman and learn the business. Box C-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern, clean, cool; directly on beach; superior accommodations at modest rates; private baths; inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—AMBER LANTERN
344 South St., Route 10
Attractive, Quiet Rooms—Twin Beds

ROOMS TO LET

ASTORIA, Long Island, N. Y., 3306 Crescent Street (Apt. 3-O)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; shower; suitable two; near all transits; seen any day after 4 P. M. (Broadway Station).

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK. Com 9162.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator, comfortable, furnished rooms, single or double, one with bath. Tel. CIR. 9267.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

N. Y. C., 58th, 135 WEST, THOMAS
Residential Club for Women
Exceptional opportunity for business girl or student seeking refined, modern home comforts; kitchen privileges, maids, reasonable. CO. 5-8759.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th) Apt. 4-N—Clean, cool single, double; kitchen privileges; moderate; near church. SU. 7-7625.

SUITE of two furnished rooms and kitchenette; downtown; $10 weekly. Write Box T-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess speaks German, French and English; capable taking complete charge of household; experienced gardener and voyager; best references. Boehringer, 18 Halsted Street, Verona, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Belmont; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, August 28, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. SINGERS WANTED. Choral Society.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

EDINBURGH—Board residence, comfortable rooms; central; highly recommended; moderate terms. HEPBURN, 21 Scotland St. Tel. 27049.

FLORISTS

HOLROYD BROS.
197 Gibbet St., Halifax
Send your message with our flowers.
Mail Orders Filled

HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES
Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour
Above Holmes' Bazaar
23 Strand Street, Douglas Tel. 116

HOUSES FOR SALE

BENTON (In quiet, retired part)—Semi-detached residence in excellent condition; 8 rooms, bathroom, garage, garden; 190 minutes from station, five minutes from golf course. McCALL, Woodside, Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED merchant with first class connections in Netherlands, industrial and government circles, seeks to represent metallurgic and chemical industries. Box W-1119, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely, quiet country; garage, walks, fishing, golf half-hour drive; 4½ gns weekly. Tel. Millfield 217. Mrs. Grey Millfield Hill, Wooler.

POST VACANT

CHESHIRE — Experienced children's nurse wanted for 4 boys, aged 2, 3, 6 and 9; nursery-maid kept. Mrs. Glazebrook, Fiddlestone Wood, Burton-in-Wirral.

WANTED—Experienced cook-general; pleasant detached house in Buxton; another maid kept. Cross, Havensworth, Carlisle Rd., Buxton, Derbyshire.

WANTED—Experienced gardener; two days weekly all year round; good wages and bonus for each year satisfactory service. Cross, Havensworth, Carlisle Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.

POST WANTED

YOUNG certified and experienced Swiss teacher German, French, English and subsidiary subjects desires post in school or privately; conscientious worker; good references. Box W-1132, BCM-CSM, London.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BUXTON—Large bed-sitting room with board and attendance; pleasant situation. Box W-1131, BCM-CSM, London.

SOLOISTS WANTED

NOTTINGHAM—Soloist required. Apply to Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hucknall Road, Nottingham.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Delightful modern residences to let or for sale on the Brier Dene & Hartley Farm Estates, Monkseaton, Northumberland, sea view surrounded on three sides by golf courses. Apply ELSWICK INVESTMENT CO., 16 Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DISLEY, Cheshire—House to let furnished or sell unfurnished 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, usual offices, garage. HAWKINS, "Uplands."

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY—LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL, overlooking Petit Bôt Bay and Valley. Glorious scenery cliff walks, bathing. Renowned cuisine, moderate terms. H. and C. all bedrooms, every modern comfort. Special terms winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bruce.

ENGLAND

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MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Attractive Lounges. Cosy Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive terms from 3 and 4 gns. per week, according to season. NO EXTRAS.
Tariff from Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

BLACKPOOL. Langdale Private Hotel. New South Promenade—Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR). BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE. Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TUTE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

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A modern, comfortable hotel 65 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
"Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Craigrie." Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bournemouth 1180.

CANTERBURY
CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE AND TEA ROOMS
10B The Precincts, and 37 Burgate. Tel. 280011

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 188.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade
Every modern convenience. Central heating. Passenger lift. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232. A. Eastwood, Manageress.

EASTBOURNE
Cumberland Hotel
Grand Parade
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. Entirely modern, but very comfortable. Moderate terms. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200.
(Sussex Court Hotels, Ltd.)

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C., bathroom every floor; with breakfast, 6/6 per night; from 38/- per week. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director. Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele. Western 2885/6

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59, Osborne Rd. Good Board Residence. Every Comfort Tel. Jes. 906

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms, near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff "W. V."

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NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal centre for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine.
A.A. R.A.C. Tel. Newby Bridge. 222.

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere
Board residence. Charming position facing lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson. Grasmere 113.

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
3 Coventry Place—Central; commercial and family; terms moderate. Tel. 294041.

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60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON. "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet homely guest house. 2-2½ gns.

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• Hotel Bristol •
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Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay. 3616
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London, W. 2
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36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. P. E. Miller. Phone BAY 1401.

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Hot and Cold Water, Gas fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s en pension. 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

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112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8
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London QUEENS GATE HOUSE
127-129 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. En pension £4.4s. Single: £7.7s. double 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Pro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H and C Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

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BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
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QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

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SOUTHSEA—Cavendish Private Hotel. Clarence Parade; unrivalled position; excellent cuisine; moderate. Phone 73440.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A.A.; R.A.C.; Lift; Orchestra; Dancing; Tennis; Golf; Bathing; Garage; Telephone 4141; Telegrams Marine.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam, makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms, available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, St. Ermins Hotel—Every modern comfort, excellent cuisine, beautiful old world garden; tennis; garage; from 10/6 daily, 3 gns. weekly. 'Phone 1123.

WORTHING—"Mora Soomaree," Shelley Rd.—Delightful garden; near sea; 2 lounges, sun lounge; hot and cold in bedrooms; Slumberland beds; excellent chef.

YELVERTON, S. DEVON—Borders of Dartmoor; altitude 700 feet; grand scenery; central heating; golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, riding. Mrs. Norman Wilson, Devon Tors Hotel.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 24841.

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11F Park Terrace, Glasgow C. 3
Near Christian Science Church
Telephone Douglas 2306 Garage.

GLASGOW. Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

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PARIS. "VILLA MAGUELONNE," 85 rue de la Pompe—Family pension; every comfort; refined quarter; from Frs. 50 - daily inclusive.

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BERN. Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

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WEGGIS Lake of Lucerne
Hotel-Pension FROHBURG
Best Situation — Swimming
Terms, Fr. 8.- to 9.50

England

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Constance Crawshaw
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KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

You Won't Be Cold If You're Coaled by
SCHOLES
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BLACKPOOL

It is claimed that
"Queen"
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Be fitted for QUEEN SHOES at MURGATROYD'S
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478 Blackburn Road
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Tel. Bolton 3157 17a Oxford Street

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12 to 2 daily except Saturday
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LYTHAM—ST. ANNES
(Continued)

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SHEFFIELD
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Little Boat Waits

A Story for Children

It was a gay little boat with white sails and looked like a real ship with the name Rex painted on its bow. The small boy who owned it thought the little boat was very brave to ride the big waves as it did. Just then a huge wave broke over the boat and the string by which he held it snapped.

"Oh!" cried the little boy. "My boat is riding out to sea." Faster and faster it went; the little boy watched it go until it was so far out that he could just see it bobbing up and down on the waves.

When the little boy started to go home, "Don't go away and leave me," cried the little boat from where it floated far out on the sea. But the boy didn't hear it and the Rex was left behind.

That night the waves came rushing and dashing up on the beach. The brave little boat came riding in on top of them. Close beside a big rock, it stopped. The waves went laughing by.

"Come on and play—come on and play," they called. But the little boat stood still. "I'll wait," it said to itself. "The little boy will come back tomorrow and get me. How glad he will be to see me again."

Tomorrow came. Some little girls ran down to the beach in their bathing suits.

"Let's wade out to the rock," they cried.

The little boat heard them and became so upset that its sails shook until it nearly fell over into the water.

"I hope they won't find me," it said to itself.

The little girls waded out to the rock but they did not see the little boat. After a while they went back to the beach again.

"I am glad they did not find me," sighed the little boat. "I want to wait for my own little boy."

Soon a big white dog came trotting down to the beach. A man walked beside him.

"Here, Pete, is a stick. Go chase it," said the man as he threw the stick. It fell near the little boat.

"Oh, dear," thought the little boat," he surely will find me now. And his teeth are so sharp they will tear my sails."

But the dog did not see the little boat. He snatched up the stick in his teeth and went dashing back to his master.

That night the wind blew and the rain came down and the little boat rocked and rocked on its perch beside the rock. The tide was turning too, and the boat felt the pull of the waves as they slipped back into the sea.

"I shall surely be washed out to sea," it cried.

Just then a mass of green sea-weed swept by.

"Hello," it whispered to the little boat. "Are you in trouble?"

"In trouble I am, I cannot hold on much longer," answered the little boat sadly.

The green sea-weed came closer and closer until it covered the little boat and held it fast to the big rock.

The days went by—one after another. The little boat stood still on the rock under its cloak of sea-weed and waited. Each day it thought, "Today the little boy will come and find me."

At last one day a little boy came to the beach. He went a long way over the sand, walking here and there and looking all about him. But he did not see the little boat.

"Here I am," the little boat tried to call. But, of course, he couldn't hear it.

Soon the little boy took off his shoes and stockings. The next moment he was wading out in the water towards the big rock. He stopped suddenly. Then he hurried forward, bent down and picked up the little boat.

"My little boat," he cried happily. Brushing off the sea-weed so as to see the name Rex all the better.

"You have waited all this time for me."

The little boy held tight to the string as he placed the little boat in the water. The wind came along and ruffled the white sails and the little boat shook itself proudly and went sailing in toward the beach.

What They Say

Too Big a Jump!

I have become used to $25 a month. Such a salary probably would be too rich for my blood.—T. Harrison, Pryor (Okla.) mayor, in refusing a $400-a-month job.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Hawaii's first American tourists were whale fishermen from New England. They arrived in eighteen hundred and twenty, and some stayed.

Hidden Metals: Lead, zinc, aluminium (or aluminum), platinum, gold, silver, iron, tin, copper, nickel.

Letter Changing: Hire, hare, hard, lard, land, lend.

Dividing 45: 8, 12, 5, 20.

Fun With Antonyms: Spiny-smooth; private-official; likely-impossible; senseless-significant; gainful-unprofitable; combative-peaceable; porous-compact; temporary-permanent; frantic-calm; prompt-slow.

Juvenile—

Monitor Camera Club from M. J. Stewart, Dublin, Ireland

Just a Snack

D. Elliott, Crawley, Sussex, Eng.

Letter to Daddy

Elouise Buschmann, Boston

Good for the Nose

Contentment

A real optimist is contented with his lot, even if it is not a lot.—Anon.

Daily Anecdote

Faithful to the Task

Thoroughness was one of the most outstanding traits in the character of Queen Victoria, manifesting itself in a painstaking, unflagging attention to every task, great or small.

To the wise and noble Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, goes the credit for the early development of this most desirable virtue. When the Duchess learned that her little daughter would in all likelihood some day become Queen of England, she determined that the child should receive not only the education and training required for this great office, but a rigid and exacting teaching in moral tenets as well.

Princess Victoria, however, could not always see why she should study and work harder than other little girls, and sometimes rebelled. "What good is this? What good is that?" she would petulantly inquire.

In these tasks, and even in her play her mother determined that every activity must be brought to a completion before it was abandoned.

Once when playing at haymaking, Victoria flung down her little rake and was running off to seek some other amusements, when her mother made her come back and finish the haycock she had begun before she was allowed to go away.

Party Fun

Object Hunt

This is one of those guessing games that everybody enjoys.

Arrange on a table an assortment of articles, such as you find named below. Give each person a written list of titles, instructing the players to gather round the table, and in the time allotted to match as many objects to their respective titles as possible, writing in the answers.

A good deal of originality can be shown in getting up titles for this game. The following list was used with success at one party:

Tower of Ancient Greece	Candle
Departed days	Old calendar
Scene in Bermuda	Onion
We part to meet again	Scissors
Cause of the American Revolution	Tacks on tea
Spring's offering	(Glass of) water
A place for reflection	Mirror
Deer in winter	Egg
Seen at a baseball game	Pitcher
Common sense	Pennies
The four seasons	Salt, pepper, etc.
An absorbing subject	Blotter
A dancing entertainment	Ball
An old-fashioned flower	Lady's slipper

—Annett V. S., University City, Mo.

Quotation for Today

A MAN'S business is to do the will of God.—MacDonald.

In Lighter Vein

Very Wild Oats

J. B. Sieglinder, Oklahoma plant breeder, said at a luncheon:

"There's a story about a young bricklayer who took a farm job one summer, for there was nothing doing just then in his line, and, as it was harvest time, the farmer called him the first morning at half-past three o'clock.

"The young fellow pointed out the hour. 'What's the big idea?' he grumbled.

"'We're going to cut the oats,' the farmer told him.

"'Are they wild oats,' he asked, 'that you have to sneak up on them in the dark?'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Costly Nod

Sir Hugh Walpole told a story against himself when he opened the new library of King's School, Canterbury, of which he is a former pupil, and to which he has presented a collection of manuscripts and rare books.

He started the collection, he said, when home on leave from Russia in 1916. In company with Sir Gerald du Maurier he went to a sale in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

Seeing some volumes to which he took a fancy, he asked Sir Gerald how to bid, and he was told to nod his head. Becoming reckless, he eventually secured the lot at a big price, and, then turning to his companion, said excitedly, "They are mine." "Of course they are," was the reply. "I have been biddin' for you."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Charles IV Worked Fast

Charles IV of Spain had a great deal of spirit, and a wholesome disregard for Spanish etiquette, which virtually governed every move made by the monarch from daylight until dawn. Once he required the services of his servant, Losado, but was told only a person of rank equal to a grandee might be in his presence.

"Very well," said the King with a wave of his hand, "I make him one now; so let him come in and help me on with my shirt."—Wall Street Journal.

Shutout

First Baseball Player: "You didn't go so well with that millionaire's daughter, hey?"

Second Baseball Player: "Terrible—no hits, no runs, no heiress."—Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser.

To Swim or Not to Swim!

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

It's a fact about a certain United States Territory:—

*ABCBDD'S GDQEP *BSHQD-IBJ FKLQDEFE CHQH CABRH GDEAHQSHJ GQKS *JHC *HJT-RBJU. FAHV BQQDXHU DJ HDTAFHHJ ALJUQHU BJU FCHJFV, BJU EKSH EFBVHU.

Hidden Metals

The names of 10 different metals are hidden in the square below. These names may be read across and down—lever diagonally:

L Z I N S I L
E A D C O P V
P L U G A P E
J A M F A I R
G T I N U M O
O N G I C K N
L D K U M E L

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing HIRE to LEND in 5 moves.

Dividing 45

Try dividing 45 into 4 parts so that if 2 is added to the first part; 2 is subtracted from the second part; the third is multiplied by 2; and the fourth is divided by 2, the result will be the same in each case.

Fun With Antonyms

As usual, a list of 10 words and their antonyms follows the synonyms:

1	spiny	permanent	
2	private	peaceable	
3	likely	smooth	1
4	senseless	slow	
5	gainful	calm	
6	combative	impossible	
7	porous	unprofitable	
8	temporary	significant	
9	frantic	compact	
10	prompt	official	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: James Roosevelt declines to run for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts because he wants to continue his political studies. From what we hear, Jimmie's marks were not so good in the Iowa primary grades.

Judge: People who know him well say that when Walter Lippmann thinks the window glass in his house vibrates.

Humorist: We read of an African native who runs a store for the sole use of a European settler. The customer is always white.

—Parade

Monitor Camera Club from Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Maxey, Norwalk, Calif.

Sunbonnet Sue

B. F. Shields, Fillmore, Calif.

Ho-Hum!

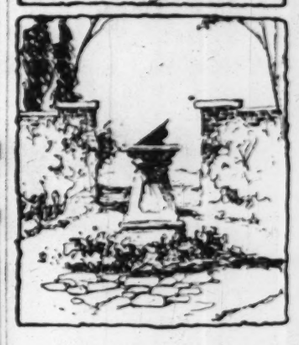
D. Elliott, London

Get It!

At Hand

Many run after happiness like a man absently hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand.—Anon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Beauty Is Contagious

West Mansfield, Mass.

A librarian in a small town, beloved by the whole community, had a vision of making her town more beautiful. Aunt Mary had been librarian for years, and at 70, alert and interested in the world's events, she gently guided the reading habits of many.

She pondered the problem for some time. The village could be made truly beautiful without much expense, if interest could be aroused. "I remember," she once said, "that Mother used to say if she could get one room papered and painted, Father would see how much better it looked, and have the whole house done. I'll try that idea."

So she began with the library grounds. A boy whom she had befriended offered to spade the lawn. The storekeeper contributed the grass seed; a farmer sent fertilizer, and brought some beautiful young spruces and hemlocks for a foundation planting around the walls of the building. A few maples and elms were set out in appropriate spots. A group of boys offered to build a new walk.

Then the storekeeper, seeing the beauty of the library grounds, improved his property. Up and down the village street, the lawns were improved, and shrubs and trees were set out. The selectmen had the common ploughed and reseeded, and more trees were set out. The school committee beautified the school grounds. The Grange held a "bee" after haying was over, and many hands made light work of preparing a picnic ground and park on the shore of the beautiful little pond at the edge of the village.

Soon the village became well known as a town of exceptional beauty, and a Village Improvement Association was a common meeting ground for all who eagerly discussed ways and means of further improving this environment.

Aunt Mary again felt that love for her people which made her a community force for good. "People are good," she would say. "Show them loveliness and goodness, and they are eager to follow."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Suspension

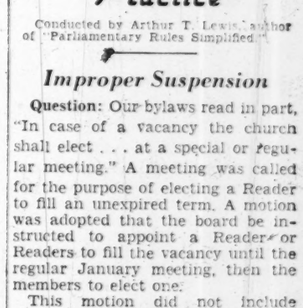
Question: Our bylaws read in part, "In case of a vacancy the church shall elect . . . at a special or regular meeting." A meeting was called for the purpose of electing a Reader to fill an unexpired term. A motion was adopted that the board be instructed to appoint a Reader or Readers to fill the vacancy until the regular January meeting, then the members to elect one.

This motion did not include suspension of the rules. Was this procedure correct?

Answer: No, the officer was not properly elected. Probably the intention of the members was not to void their bylaws, but simply to have the vacancy filled for a short time as if by a substitute; but the bylaw does not provide for that. Even though the motion did not so state, its effect was equivalent to a suspension of the bylaw quoted.

A bylaw of this sort cannot be suspended unless the bylaws themselves provide for such suspension. The procedure known as "suspending the rules" generally refers to the rules of common parliamentary law or standing rules, not bylaws. Under the bylaw quoted, the officer must be elected by the members, and the members themselves cannot delegate that duty but must elect in the manner required. Consequently, one appointed by the board under the motion described would not be properly elected, and therefore not qualified to fill the office.

Crossword Puzzle



1—Meddle with
6—Rodent
7—Metal
8—Presently
10—By
11—Fairy-queen
13—Provided that
15—Endure
17—Short sleep
18—Skill
20—Riddle

Down

1—Sunburn
2—Particle
3—River in Italy
4—Notable period
5—Reply sharply
6—Deep gorge
9—Seize suddenly
12—Ray of light
14—Winnowing implement
16—Constellation
18—Jumbled type

Answer Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Worth a Try*

By Le Pelley

Hi, Susie — Let's pack some sandwiches and go on a picnic...
?
We could go over on the other side of the river —
Well... I'd like to go but I don't think I can, and besides it's too far and I'd have to change my shoes
Then it looks as if it might rain, and there probably are mosquitoes over near the river — and the chances are we'd have ants in the sandwiches !!
But what could we do this afternoon ??
If it isn't too much trouble I'd still like to go on that picnic
Oh..... ..all right!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not What It Seems*

By Carmack

Saw the Boss gnawing on what looked like a nice juicy bone today.
GR-R-R-
And he gnawed it and gnawed it, and finally I growled and asked him to please leave a little on it for me-
"Hey!" he said "This isn't a bone- it's an ear of corn!"
Yeow! That's the second time I've been fooled with that corn-on-the-cob-business!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Makes a Difference When You're Hungry*

By The Hagers

Jim Crow complained, "Now, I've just heard That I'm an unreliable bird.
'Straight as the crow flies' used to be A measurement of accuracy.
They say, instead of flying straight, When I see food I deviate."
"They're right!" I quacked, "And, Jim, I warn You to detour around that corn."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bombing Business Booms

Ends

"HANKOW, China, Aug. 13—One hundred Japanese war planes poured bombs into Hankow . . . and the neighboring cities of Wuchang and Hanyang yesterday. . . . More than 300 residences, most of them humble, were destroyed." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

WASHINGTON: "The appeal of Secretary of State Cordell Hull for American manufacturers of munitions to refrain from selling bombing planes to belligerents, in order to discourage attacks on open cities and towns and casualties to women, children and other noncombatants, will not bear fruit for several months. This was disclosed today with the publication by the State Department of the monthly report of export licenses for arms, ammunition and implements of war during June. The report showed no slackening in the granting of licenses for airplane exports to Japan and China." (From a special dispatch to the New York Times.)

Overhauling Social Security

ONE of the major jobs awaiting the next Congress will be amendment and revision of the Social Security Act. President Roosevelt, recalling that similar legislation in other countries has been a subject of almost constant development while the Act in the United States has been in force three years without being touched, asked the Social Security Board last April to recommend improvements and liberalizations. In his radiocast speech Monday evening he voiced a hope for the continuing development of social security. It is quite likely that examination of the problem will suggest numerous modifications, some perhaps in a different direction from those contemplated by the Administration.

Referring to old-age insurance, there has been for a long time agitation to do away with or drastically reduce the reserve fund which would be built up to fantastic proportions by the present tax ranging up to 6 per cent on pay rolls. The President's proposal has been, in effect, to prevent accumulation of an over-large reserve by drawing on it in the early years of the system to pay substantial amounts of "unearned" benefits to persons now near retirement. This may be feasible to a degree if it can be done without committing the system to payments beyond its ability later.

But in any event this amounts to making the young workers in the specific covered occupations pay not only for their own annuities but discharge a debt of society to their elders. The Twentieth Century Fund's committee on old-age security believed it would be fairer to ease somewhat the contributions of employees and employers and invoke a contribution from the Government out of general taxation. This would be the better justified if the Board's present studies should result in the addition, which it is considering, of 17,000,000 persons—mostly farmers, farm laborers and domestics—to the 38,000,000 now covered. President Roosevelt's speech envisaged a program which would "include all those who need its protection."

Before the social security system adds to its administrative tasks on this huge scale, however, it would do well to solve some of the administrative tangles that have retarded the application of the other major phase of the social security program—namely, unemployment compensation. It had been expected that in times when, as during recent months, unemployment was unusually high the compensation fund would act as a cushion or first line of defense. Instead, due to the cumbersomeness of getting administrative machinery into action, the fund has continued to take in more than was paid out in benefits. Yet staffs, as of the New York State Department of Labor, have been working overtime until they declare they can no longer keep it up.

This situation is evidently due in part to the roundabout and overlapping method involved in the so-called "tax credit" basis of the unemployment compensation system. This means that both the Federal Government and the state must levy a tax for the purpose but that the Federal Government allows the employer credit for up to 90 per cent of any similar tax paid to the state.

One reason the unemployment compensation payments have been slow in going out, however, is that many who would be eligible for them were on relief or WPA employment when their benefits became payable, or have preferred to take WPA work instead of drawing the earned compensation. This is partly because WPA wages are higher, do not involve an automatic waiting period and are of indefinite duration offering a greater sense of security than the compensation payments which end usually after 14 or 15 weeks. The feelings of the recipient are understandable but the situation is certainly an unnatural one and calls for a better correlation of the amounts paid in earned unemployment compensation and of the amounts paid in direct relief or for WPA work.

Motoring Then and Now

IT SHOULD be a great day for old-timers around Lambertville when Mr. and Mrs. George C. Green barge into the monster homecoming New Jersey townsfolk are planning on the Greens' return from a transcontinental tour. There's no reason to suppose Mr. and Mrs. Green won't know what all the fuss and flags are about when they chug down Main Street in their 1904 Olds. Naturally, the family buggy gives the whole thing away.

At present the Greens are galavanting out in Los Angeles, having a fine time and wishing you were there. And doubtless the folks back home wish they could have gone along, too, if only to have seen Lambertville's ten-horsepower chariot of flame the day the thing went up Pikes Peak hitting on all one cylinder.

A lot of history has been crammed under the hood of this meandering museum of the motor age. Figuratively speaking, that is, for this high-wheeled gasoline gig was built at a time when automobiles had dashboards instead of hoods. Theodore Roosevelt was swinging a big stick over the industrial trusts when this celebrated car was first trundled out of Mr. Olds' converted carriage factory. And Oklahoma was just coming into the Union when Mr. Green began coming home to dinner in his secondhand prize.

Those were the days when anyone who drove a horseless carriage was referred to in the village newspaper as the "local sportsman." Now, it's the other way round. Thirty years ago, it was safe to assert, "The horse will never go." But the horse's day was done when drivers no longer had to jump out and seize the bridle whenever a horseless contraption sputtered by. What more significant commentary could one offer on the change that has taken place than to point out that when the classic Hambletonian Stake for trotters was run off at Goshen, New York, last week, 40,000 motorists parked their cars outside to see this famous horse-and-carriage contest.

But the reminiscences the subject bestirs could probably go on forever—even as Lambertville's celebrated car, as long as there is any spark in her magneto, or any spunk in her driver.

New Taxes

THE chairman of the Senate Finance Committee says the arm of the income tax may have to be extended to reach into the low-income brackets. Unless business—and the tax revenue from business—improves or expenditures are reduced, Senator Harrison fears the income tax will have to remember the "forgotten man."

Making taxes visible—as the income tax is—might lead many who now think they pay nothing for "spending" to be more economy-conscious. That is the main hope for any lasting brake on wasteful expenditure. But income taxes should not be laid on the low brackets without lightening invisible excise and nuisance taxes. The shift should be to greater visibility rather than to greater revenue from the poor. If revenues must be increased, the increase should come from those better able to pay. But if visibility were increased resistance to spending might be so increased that the need for greater revenues would soon be removed.

Quabbin: A Relief Dilemma

HOW much in the way of general relief projects should a special group of taxpayers be asked to undertake? In these days of PWA and WPA this question may become of increasing moment to taxpayers throughout the United States. It has just been raised by Boston's Corporation Counsel, Henry Parkman, Jr., in connection with Governor Hurley's special message to the Massachusetts Legislature on the Bay State's Quabbin project.

Quabbin illustrates the point in this way: It is a $65,000,000 project to bring waters from two rivers in central Massachusetts to the Boston Metropolitan District. When planned, needs were properly projected into the future and it was calculated that in about 1954 it would be advisable—if population increased and industry demanded more water—to build an enlarged system of tunnels bringing the water into the district. Governor Hurley asks that this work be undertaken at once, because it would permit the seeking of a PWA grant to shoulder about 45 per cent of the cost and would give jobs at a time when they are greatly needed.

Mr. Parkman brings up the point that Quabbin is being built by a special class of taxpayers, namely, those in the district served by the water project. It will add, he estimates, $1,000,000 to their yearly water bill. He asks whether these people, not actually needing the extra water, should be asked to pay for a relief project in addition to their other levies for such activity. The answer seems obvious.

In these days of complex tax structures it might be useful to examine more of these public works to learn how many general relief projects are being paid for by a comparatively specialized group of taxpayers.

AND WHILE Mr. Dewey is at it, he might do something about the Great American Cantaloupe Lottery.

American Grand Tour

Book News of the Day

MANY who have heard Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" cited along with Bryce's "American Commonwealth" as a classic commentary on the democratic experiment in the United States have had no idea how the Frenchman's critique came to be written or what a youthful authority they were hearing quoted. The story of how two young French aristocrats did a much more thorough grand tour of pioneer and backwoods America in the eighteen thirties than Americans are accustomed to make of Europe even yet is told in George Wilson Pierson's TOCQUEVILLE AND BEAUMONT IN AMERICA (New York: Oxford University Press. $7.50).

* * *

For de Tocqueville and his companion, Jules de Beaumont, the trip to America was initially an escape. Both of them young magistrates, they were in a delicate political situation when the government of Louis Philippe came into power in 1830. They obtained a commission to study American prisons as a means both of avoiding present difficulties and of providing a possible springboard for a future entry into politics under more auspicious circumstances.

And there were interesting experiments in penology going on in the new American republic. In New York and Pennsylvania the conviction had finally taken hold that men in prison should not merely rot but should be employed at useful work. But how to maintain discipline? The Auburn system under Elam Lynds held corporeal punishment must be the answer. Pennsylvania favored solitary confinement and work in the cells. Both forbade communication. De Tocqueville and Beaumont genuinely studied what they had come over to study, and eventually not only convinced themselves the prison industry system could be transported to France but came down on the side of the Pennsylvania version.

* * *

But meanwhile their mission had taken them much farther afield, both physically and intellectually. They made a two weeks' wilderness pilgrimage into Michigan and got acquainted with French Indians, they interviewed Josiah Quincy and Jared Sparks in Boston, returned to New York and went down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, returning by stagecoach to a disappointing view of the national capital.

De Tocqueville was far from becoming an advocate of democracy, at least for France. He had come to the broad-minded conclusion that the efficiency of political institutions depends on the circumstances and social condition of the people to whom they are applied.

T. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Comparison of Values

By Frank L. Perrin

ALL grownups, some often, some occasionally, and some almost constantly, are troubled and deeply concerned regarding the deportment and the amusements of the younger people of today. The swifter tempo of things about us, the variety and glamour of the things that amuse and entertain, have confused and somewhat alarmed those accustomed to a slower and more dignified pace. It may be that the concern felt is similar to that experienced by every succeeding generation down through the ages. Perhaps the young men and young women of today will, in turn, seek to place a restraining but kindly hand upon the youth of a later generation, meantime offering a considered word of advice and counsel when what appears to be a danger signal warns of some new-old peril or temptation.

What is here set down will not, it may be, withstand the critical analysis of some experienced and disappointed social worker who has become convinced that there is more of bad than of good in the world. Along the border line and across the imaginary line into what so many regard as the jungle, there is much to disillusion and discourage those who may have assumed that by some process of transmutation the dross and refuse can be restored to normal purity and measurable perfection. The experiences of the experimenters have been publicized and magnified. The casual reader or student has easily been led to the belief that it is across this meandering border line that we must look for the human exhibits and the human equations which enter into the social problem, and that it is only by analyzing and experimenting with these that the problem can be comprehended and eventually solved.

* * *

In the foothills of the mountain ranges of Colorado and Nevada, once the producers of vast riches in gold and silver, grizzled prospectors still search tirelessly and expectantly for hidden stores of wealth. Experience has taught them the folly of filling their saddlebags with "fool's gold," or of having the worthless pyrites assayed or analyzed. Their quest is not for the counterfeit. Years ago, when state banks were authorized to issue paper currency, the issues put out by irresponsible banks found their way into circulation. Spurious bills also were common, because there was no standardized form or quality. To test the skill of an experienced cashier, a worthless bill was inserted among genuine ones and the lot offered for deposit. The count was made and the counterfeit bill was rejected. Asked how he was able to detect it so quickly, the cashier merely replied that he was looking only for good bills, not for bad ones.

This logically brings us to the point. The temptation is to look for and so concern ourselves far too much when we discover the very condition we expect to find. Sometimes we may be inclined to feel somewhat disappointed if the worst which we expect does not materialize. Would it not be helpful to agree that as between the good and the bad, the true and the false, there is no legitimate basis by which values can be compared?

* * *

Assuming that there is no such definable basis, I have sought recently to recapture and readjust my estimate of the younger people of today. It is discovered, first of all, that still interested and generously disposed elders of the present, whether grandparents, parents, uncles or aunts, are no better qualified to sit in judgment upon the motives and conduct of the youth of today than we of an older generation believed our elders were qualified in what are now referred to as the horse-and-buggy days of not so long ago.

But lest this more or less generous concession be misunderstood it should be remembered that there has not, even by implication, been extended an unlimited and irrevocable license to go full-steam ahead into careless indulgence. The implied concession is made because of the conviction which persists that the careless and wholesale charges which have been leveled against the boys and girls and young men and young women of today are unsupported by truth or fact.

Even those among the alarmed elders who are persuaded to believe that the distractions and temptations of modern times have destroyed the safeguards which were regarded as secure, can bear witness to the acceptable conduct of some boy or girl within their own immediate circle. And as we look about us, if we are willing to see, it will be discovered that this one is multiplied numberless times. And as we look into the hearts of these younger people we discover that about us is a multitude so vast that in counting and cataloguing the individuals we, like the banker, look only for the good.

Taking a Lot of Patience

The Great Lakes of Europe

THE great lakes of Europe are not greatly publicized. The greatest of them all, called Laatokka in Finnish and Ladoga in Russian, is scarcely known to Americans even by name. Lake Balaton, the "Hungarian Sea," fares a trifle better, while Vänern and Vättern in Sweden are fairly well known because of the popularity of the Göta Canal route which passes through both of them. The Bodensee, Lac Leman and Lago Maggiore bask in perennial limelight because of their central location on the Continent but these beautiful bodies of water can hardly be numbered among the great lakes of Europe. All three together would be lost in Vänern's chilly waters and they would make no more than one good-sized bay in Ladoga, whose area is almost as large as the whole of Switzerland.

Mere size does not necessarily make for glamour but at least two of the four superlakes mentioned above are of outstanding appeal. They are Vättern in Sweden and the Colossus called Ladoga, whose waters are cut squarely by the Russo-Finnish boundary line. Vättern is something of a geological curiosity. Its crystaline surface, 730 square miles in area, is at a level 300 feet above the sea yet the lake bottom is in places 100 feet below sea level. This immense volume of water was not made, nor is it replenished by any rivers worthy of the name so there must obviously be subaqueous springs of considerable proportions merely to offset evaporation.

Vättern is in the heart of historic Sweden and is blessed with all the variety and all the graces which any lake could wish. Its civic sponsor, proudly surveying the glorious sheet of water from its southern rim, is Jönköping, the match city. Despite the terrible blow dealt by the debacle of the miracle man, Ivar Kreuger, this lakeside city, whose fandstickor still illumine the world, has raised its head and resumed its position of leadership in a great industry. The woods from which its lucifers are made surround Jönköping on every side except the watery side and add immeasurably to its beauty. Husqvarna, its machine-making suburb, has equalled the larger city in energy and has now attained such fame that it threatens to steal the industrial show from the Great Matchmaker.

A trim lake steamer called the Motala Express carries tourists from the pier of Jönköping to Visingsö, an island woven into the romantic fabric of Swedish history. Hither from England came Princess Philippa, daughter of Henry IV, to wed Sweden's King Erik XIII. In order to provide passage money and a suitable trousseau the impoverished British monarch was forced to borrow £6,000 from the Lord Mayor of London, who was none other than the redoubtable Dick Whittington.

The little isle of Visingsö reached its peak of fame under the dominance of the Brahe family who erected a great castle and a chapel here. A daughter of this family, Ebba Brahe, was deeply beloved by Gustavus Adolphus, and was betrothed to him. A bridal crown of pure gold was wrought for her but alas she was never to wear it. The "Snow King," for reasons of state and to his own immense grief, finally jilted the girl and married a German princess. Ebba's crown became the prized heritage of the island and although the Brahe castle is now only an ivied ruin the crown is still proudly preserved in the parish church. Following a pretty tradition it is worn today by each bride who is led to the altar of this church.

The romance of mighty Lake Ladoga lies almost wholly in its island of Valamo with its smaller satellites far out in that vast expanse which is almost an inland ocean. On this island is a strange relic of Old Russia preserved by the political accident of its lying just within the frontiers of New Finland. As one voyages by boat from Sortevala one is half convinced that the whole thing is a picture fashioned by some imaginative artist. It is a vision from the past, and specifically from the past which was White Russia, for this is entirely a community of Orthodox Russian monks. Golden crosses and blue Byzantine domes of onion shape crowd the canvas.

As one's boat moors to its island dock, deep in a romantic fjord, the "brothers," all with hair hanging down to their shoulders, greet the arrivals from the outer world. Droskies drawn by horses with high Russian yokes carry them up the steep hill to the monk-operated dormitory. A remarkable anomaly is Valamo in Ladoga, a bit of Old Russia in New Finland. Certainly its continuance is a tribute to the tolerance of a fledgling nation which has little cause to love Russia, white or red, but believes profoundly in the policy of the good neighbor.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Russia and the League

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA.

SOVIET RUSSIA is unique among members of the League of Nations in confining its interest almost exclusively to the political activities of the League. During the current year, especially, Moscow has demonstrated little interest in the varied and important cultural and technical organizations and committees which the League has developed.

It is a curious fact that the United States, which has never joined the League, and Japan, which resigned from the League after years of active membership, are both much more active than Russia in all except the political activities of the League.

A continuous procession of important men come to Geneva all through the year, members of one or another committee set up by the League. Some such committees are permanent, others consist of experts assigned to work out some specific problem. They accomplish interesting work, though often not sensational or decisive enough to attract wide popular attention.

* * *

During the eight months this correspondent has been stationed at Geneva, Soviet Russia has not been represented on a single one of these committees. Moscow has been invited, but has declined to serve, on several groups in which Russia would appear to have a special interest.

Russia was the only important member of the League which had no delegation whatever at the 1938 International Labor Conference. It was understood that she refused to attend because Soviet trade unions were denied affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. But the latter organization has no connections with the League or the I. L. O.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organization of the League constantly arranges meetings and conferences of students, artists, writers, professors and the like from all countries members of the League. During the past year, Russia has ignored such gatherings, and has sent few if any representatives to the institutes and standing committees designed to promote intellectual co-operation. The United States, Japan and other non-members of the League have often been represented.

Why does Soviet Russia ignore almost completely the activities of the League except those which are directly concerned with "collective security"—a term which is now often confused with European power politics? Why did Moscow show some interest in the cultural and technical activities of the League for a time after she came to Geneva, and then gradually lose interest?

* * *

There seem to be two possible explanations. First, the "purges" in Russia since 1936 have claimed so many of those Russian men and women who were qualified to co-operate in the intellectual and technical activities of the League that Moscow really has very few persons she can spare for work in Geneva. The Soviet Foreign Office, for example, has lost so many of its best officials—executed or in exile or prison—that it has had to draft hundreds of men and women who were formerly free for other work. With so many of its intellectual class already in emigration, the "disappearance" of a considerable part of those remaining has made it difficult for the Soviet Government to find qualified persons for League work.

In the second place, Moscow has been withdrawing ever more completely within her own borders. This process has developed rapidly in the years since Russia joined the League in 1934. The official Soviet creed—monotonously reiterated—that the world consists of two parts: the Soviet Union (socialist) and the "capitalist encirclement" (all other countries), does not encourage intellectual or any other kind of co-operation, whether through the League or through any other organizations except the Communist International and its affiliated political-minded societies and groups.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Pets of the Summer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we have space in your paper to appeal to vacationists not to abandon dogs and cats when they return to their homes? Each year many of these animals are thoughtlessly left behind by those who have enjoyed their company during the summer months, and this has resulted in much unnecessary suffering.

In most cases where dogs and cats are abandoned, they die a lingering death from hunger and thirst. We appeal to owners, who cannot take their cat or dog with them, to get in touch with the nearest humane society or S. P. C. A. and request that the society find homes for the animals or have them humanely destroyed.

ERIC H. HANSEN,
General Manager,
American Humane Association
Albany, N. Y.